
This is a reproduction of a library book that was digitized by Google as part of an ongoing effort to preserve the information in books and make it universally accessible.

GoogleTM books

<https://books.google.com>



317.298
G798t
1946

GT. BRIT. COLONIAL OFFICE

Annual report on Trinidad and Tobago

317.298
G798t

THE LIBRARY



CLASS 317.298
BOOK G798t

1946



Trinidad & Tobago 1946



PRICE 3s. 6d. NET

Digitized by Google

UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN LIBRARY

IN 1940, PUBLICATION OF THE SERIES OF Colonial Annual Reports was suspended. The Reports now being issued cover the events of the first year after the war, and in many cases reference is made to progress during the war years.

All issues in the new series will have a pictorial cover and most will contain four pages of illustrations and a map of the Dependency concerned.

Particulars of the series are given inside the back cover.

Contents

		PAGE
PART I	CHAPTER I	Review of the years 1939-45 . . . 3
	CHAPTER II	General Review of the year 1946 . . . 19
PART II	CHAPTER I	Population 22
	CHAPTER II	Occupation, Wages and Labour Organization 23
	CHAPTER III	Public Finance and Taxation . . . 28
	CHAPTER IV	Currency and Banking 33
	CHAPTER V	Commerce 33
	CHAPTER VI	Production: A. Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Mining 35
		B. Organization of Industries . . . 42
		C. Land Tenure 42
		D. Co-operative Societies—Credit Unions 43
	CHAPTER VII	Social Services: A. Education 44
		B. Health 47
	C. Housing 50	
	D. Social Welfare 52	

Digitized by Google

	CONTENTS— <i>continued</i>	PAGE
PART II	CHAPTER VIII Legislation	56
	CHAPTER IX Law and Order:	
	A. Justice	57
	B. Police	58
	C. Prisons	61
	CHAPTER X Public Utilities	62
	CHAPTER XI Communications	65
PART III	CHAPTER I Geography and Climate	70
	CHAPTER II History of Trinidad	71
	CHAPTER III Administration	73
	CHAPTER IV Weights and Measures	75
	CHAPTER V Newspapers and Periodicals	75
	CHAPTER VI Bibliography	77
	CHAPTER VII Miscellaneous:	
	A. Resettlement of Ex-Servicemen	78
	B. Publicity and Public Relations	83
PART IV	THE ISLAND WARD OF TOBAGO	
	CHAPTER I Population	85
	CHAPTER II Occupations, Wages and Labour	
	Organization	85
	CHAPTER III Public Finance and Taxation	86
	CHAPTER IV Currency and Banking	86
	CHAPTER V Commerce	86
	CHAPTER VI Production	87
	CHAPTER VII Social Services	87
	CHAPTER VIII Legislation	87
	CHAPTER IX Law and Order	87
	CHAPTER X Public Utilities	88
	CHAPTER XI Communications	88
PART V	CHAPTER I Geography and Climate	90
	CHAPTER II History	90
	CHAPTER III Administration	91
	CHAPTER IV Weights and Measures	92
	CHAPTER V Newspapers and Periodicals	92
	CHAPTER VI Bibliography, etc.	92

The cover illustration shows the Treasury Building, Port of Spain

317.298

G 7984

PART I

Chapter I: Review of the Years 1939-45

INTRODUCTION

THIS aims at being a summary of important events in the life of the Colony during the years 1939-45. Normally, these events would have been recorded year after year, under a variety of heads covering various aspects of the administration of the Colony as a whole, as well as of Socio-economic conditions. The last published report of the kind was in respect of the year 1938, and is numbered as Colonial 1915.

In perusing this summary covering a period of seven years, probably the most momentous in the history of the Colony, the reader is asked to bear in mind that from the outbreak of World War II to 14th August 1945, this Colony, like other parts of the Empire and Commonwealth, concentrated upon the war. The war effort of this Colony will no doubt form the subject of a separate report, but it is relevant at this stage to observe that to this second Armageddon, this Colony's contribution in proportion to its resources, compares favourably with that of any other.

For security reasons, many vital particulars which formerly were contained in annual Colony Reports, or in annual Departmental ones, such for example as those relating to the Oil Industry, were not available.

Facts and figures, and even events which are not recorded within the period of the particular year to which they relate lose, and in some cases gain, significance with the passing of time. Measured against the background of succeeding events essentials are apt to become reduced to non-essentials, while apparently, insignificant events and figures gain in importance.

No attempt is made in this summary to minimize the effect of these factors. All that it seeks to give is a factual record of outstanding events in the year in which they occurred. Nor is it sought to assess their significance in relation to succeeding events. It follows, however, that in the majority of instances there will appear to be an attempt at co-ordinating events. This is due to the inevitable continuity of events linked by their very nature as unfinished business passed on from one year to the other, from one administration to the next.

1939

Apart from the shuddering, though not unexpected, impact of the outbreak of war, two events of major importance dominated the affairs of the Colony during the year 1939. They were the arrival of the West Indies Royal Commission, under Lord Moyne, on February 20th, and approval of the Colony's \$14,000,000 Five-year Development Plan by the Secretary of State for the Colonies. Quite naturally, the war affected both adversely. It delayed rapid implementation of the Royal Commission's recommendations, and the Five-year Development Plan was largely subordinated to the various war-time requirements.

In his Annual Message to the Legislature, towards the close of the year, the Governor explained that plans under the Development Scheme would be financed from surplus balances to the extent that military obligations permitted. The year's surplus was eight and a half million dollars, which included the Special Reserve of five million dollars, realizable only with the approval of the Secretary of State for the Colonies. Of the disposable surplus, fully \$3,000,000, a quarter of the estimated cost of the original programme, were allocated for 'The most important items' in the Development Scheme, and to quote the Governor: "No harm was done." But, taking into account the estimated surplus, for the following year, total allocations for the Development Scheme actually amounted to \$3,598,640.

Emergency Taxation

Emergency taxation, enabling all classes to make the maximum contribution to the war effort, was introduced. This taxation fell only upon individuals and companies in proportion to their ability to bear it. The total estimated proceeds from emergency taxation was \$1,382,000.

The emergency taxation was listed under four main heads: (a) A levy equivalent to the existing rate of income tax, which was not to exceed $7/6$ in the £, the same as the British taxpayer was paying at the time. From this source alone, \$300,000 was expected; (b) In the case of companies, the income tax was raised to one-half of the amount paid by English companies, and from this \$637,000 was anticipated; (c) A 50 per cent surtax was proposed to be added to estate and succession duties, and the proceeds estimated to be \$45,000; and (d) A 2 cent per barrel cess on locally produced crude oil, from which \$400,000 was expected.

Expenditure

Envisaging the inroads that the war would make upon the finances of the Colony, the declared policy in regard to expenditure was that it was to be kept to the minimum consistent with the maintenance of a proper standard of administrative and social services, with due fulfilment of military obligations. The biggest item of expenditure was \$968,000 for special military and war services, while increases were provided for Old Age Pensions, Revision of Salaries and improvement of wages of Government employees, Agriculture, Education and Health. The vote for Old Age Pensions was increased from \$180,000 to \$508,000 to provide for the increased number of pensioners; the sum of \$130,000 was voted for increased salaries to Civil Servants and \$200,000 for Government wage-earners. Inaugurating a plan for training local personnel for Administrative positions not only in the Trinidad Service, but other parts of the Empire, the sum of \$1,440 was voted for two Civil Service scholarships. Other allocations included: \$1,200,000 for working-class homes; \$300,000 for the Piarco Aerodrome; \$600,000 for water supply to rural areas and \$1,000,000 for hospital buildings. The sum of \$70,000 was voted for educational buildings

War Clouds hang ominously

Because of unmistakable signs of the threatening times, both at home and abroad, the war did not find Trinidad completely unprepared. The

first direct indication that all was not well with the world was the arrival, on New Year's Day, of a number of Jewish refugees, fleeing Nazi persecution in Europe. Their advent did, by no means, pass unnoticed, and four days later the Executive Council met to consider the new situation. One of the direct results of their arrival was the almost instantaneous increase in the rental of residences and business places. Subsequent large numbers of these refugees were refused entrance to the Colony. In the light of subsequent events, the arrival of a German training ship on 13th May, 1939, manned by a crew of 270 Nazis, was apparently not without significance.

War Plans begin to unfold

On April 24th, direct plans were started for meeting the inevitable; proposals were made to have the Local Forces available for active service. Applications were invited, and three days later three hundred had answered the Call. On May 5th a Women's Emergency Corps was formed and seven days afterwards, a public meeting was held at one of the Capital's biggest halls when establishment of a fully organized Central Council Branch of the British Red Cross Society was discussed.

Early in August, the entire defence of the Colony was discussed in the Legislature and the rest of this month saw ominous preparations forging ahead. The Colony was put under Emergency Regulations, telegrams and mails were censored, the Churches prayed for peace, and on September 1st, the adjacent territorial waters of the Colony were proclaimed a prohibited area. Upon the declaration of war on 3rd September, 1939, all other measures necessary for the preservation of internal order were intensified and war-time regulations brought into force. The tragic irony of a colossal Development Plan nipped in the bud, only served to strengthen the resolve of the people of the Colony already well known for their unwavering loyalty and allegiance to the Throne and Empire.

The outbreak of World War II accelerated the establishment on the 3rd September, 1939, of the Information Officer's Department, better described as the Public Relations or Publicity Department, recommended by the Royal Commission of 1938-9. The activities of this Department, while largely related with the war effort, were not however, restricted solely to this, but covered a variety of other functions, normally covered by a peace-time Publicity or Public Relations Department.

1940

Almost every phase of the Colony's activities inevitably related to the war effort. Several thousand dollars, collected in various ways, were sent to England in this connection. The Air Training Scheme came into being, and six trainees left to join the Royal Air Force. Negotiations conducted between the United Kingdom and the United States of America regarding the establishment of United States Naval and Air bases in the Island were finalized when a delegation, headed by Major D. A. D. Ogden, of the United States, arrived towards the close of the year, and discussed the actual locations of the proposed bases with His Excellency the Governor. Apart from the spontaneous and generous contributions to war funds, the

inhabitants readily participated in the observance of Thanksgiving Days and National Days of Prayer, as appointed by His Majesty.

Precautionary measures were introduced under the provisions of the Defence Regulations; the two principal Regulations being: Restriction of the movements of Enemy Aliens, and declaration of Protected Areas. Among other minor legislative measures bearing on the war and enacted in this year were: Excess Profits Tax and the payment of Temporary War Bonus to Government employees. Postal rates were also increased as a war measure.

Air-raid precautions, including the establishment of First Aid motorized detachments, were introduced.

In a broader perspective, further proof of the Colony's loyalty came from the French residents, who pledged their support to the Leader of the Free French, General de Gaulle.

Trade, etc.

Trade figures showed a favourable balance sheet at the end of the year; imports being \$34,553,853, and exports \$35,731,557. The import figure was \$763,280 less than the previous year. The principal items of import were apparel and machinery. Decreases were recorded in metals and metal manufacture. In value, wheat flour import, also showed a decrease, but this was offset by a quantitative increase. Both the sugar and banana industries declined, the drop in sugar being the worst in the previous four years.

Relations between Labour and Capital improved, and industrial peace was established in the Oil Industry. Several trade disputes were disposed of by mutual agreement between employers and workers under the chairmanship of the Industrial Adviser. There were, however, thirty-six strikes of short duration.

The Canada-West Indies Trade Agreement was extended, and trading between the two countries facilitated when it was decided that goods originating from Canada could be imported on the same basis as goods from the United Kingdom. Towards the end of the year, the biggest budget in the history of the Colony was passed. This budget provided for an Estimated Revenue of \$14,996,213 and an Estimated Expenditure of \$14,940,615.

Social Services

The general health of the Colony remained good, no epidemic of major importance being reported.

Grants for new and improved school buildings amounted to \$20,000. Teachers' salaries were increased and two buses placed at the disposal of school children to convey them from remote places to the handicraft and housecraft centres.

The Old Age Pensions Scheme was introduced towards the middle of the year, and at the close of 1940, no fewer than 15,362 persons had received pension.

West Indies Royal Commission

A summary of the recommendations of the West Indies Royal Commission, 1938-9, proposing many radical changes in the structure of the

Colony's life, was published. It met with almost unanimous approval of the Legislative Council, and of such important institutions as the Chamber of Commerce, and the Agricultural Society of Trinidad and Tobago. Reactions from individuals were also favourable. One immediate result from the publication of these recommendations was the appointment of a Special Committee to consider extension of the Franchise.

Miscellaneous

The year 1940 saw the official opening of the Port of Spain Deep Water Harbour, inaugurated in 1936 by Sir Claude Hollis, and the establishment of an air terminus for the Pan-American Trans-Atlantic Service. This latter development enhanced considerably the Colony's position in the air age that was just dawning. Government and the Municipality of Port of Spain agreed on the opening of a model township on the outskirts of the City to relieve the housing shortage. The estimated cost of this Settlement calculated to accommodate 600 families, was \$165,000. \$28,174 were spent to purchase 582 acres of land to establish new settlements and 283 half-acre allotments were rented to the peasantry to assist in the 'Grow More Food Campaign'. Expenditure incurred for Public Works was \$2,537,729.

Despite the impact of the war, and ensuing deprivations and hardships, the Colony on the whole enjoyed all-round prosperity during 1940.

War Effort

Between August and December, 1940, the Win the War Association had collected \$43,032.70 by way of public voluntary subscriptions. In September of the same year, it had remitted £3,000 to the Lord Mayor's (London) Air Raid Distress Fund. In the following month a similar sum was remitted to Lord Lloyd's Air Raid Canteen Fund. In addition, it paid in over \$11,000 to the Red Cross and nearly \$3,500 to the Fighter and Bomber Funds. Including approximately \$15,000 paid out to local war organizations, it contributed over \$41,000 to the war effort.

Other striking Colony contributions to the War effort included nearly \$209,000 to the Red Cross; \$480,000 for purchase of twenty Fighter Planes; \$14,890 for the Trinidad and Tobago West Indies Seamen Fund (arising from the loss, through enemy action of the *Inverdagle*) and over \$3,300 for the Navy Fund in England.

1941

This was perhaps the most epochal year in the history of the Colony. It marked the commencement of a change in the economic and social life and outlook of the people. United States personnel began to arrive. The construction of Bases provided considerable employment at high wages with consequential dislocation of local industries and other labour-employing agencies. A new El Dorado loomed on the horizon. This small and distant outpost had become the seat for one of the greatest experiments in international relationships. Despite the lure of the American dollar, and, in fact, perhaps to a great extent, because of it, the inhabitants remained loyal to the cause of Empire, manifestly deeply conscious of the

life and death struggle in which the British nation was engaged. This was officially and generously acknowledged by the Governor, Sir Hubert Young, in his message to the Legislature, on 28th November, 1941, when he stated, *inter alia*, "I turn now to the more important developments of the war effort in this Colony and shall preface my remarks by once again expressing my great appreciation for and pride in the manner in which Trinidad is endeavouring to take her place worthily in the great struggle for freedom in which the Empire is engaged both in the way of Government and private contributions and activities." Another important change (but purely political) was the coming into force of the new Constitution, increasing the number of Elected Members by two and reducing the strength of official representation from nine to three (*ex-officio*).

Arrival of American Personnel

The arrival of a token force of one hundred United States Marines on March 23rd heralded the advent of several thousand troops from the different branches of the American Armed Forces, in addition to countless other civilian workers who had been pouring in to construct the Naval Base at Chaguaramas and the Military Encampment at Fort Read. The Deed leasing these Base sites was signed at a simple ceremony at Government House on 22nd April, 1941, the Governor, Sir Hubert Young, and by Mr. Claud Hall, Junr., Consul for the United States of America, in the presence of top-ranking United States officials and members of the United States Armed Forces, and senior Trinidad officials. The wider Anglo-American Leased Bases Agreement had been signed in London on 27th March, 1941. The 31st March, 1941, saw the hoisting of the United States Flag over Trinidad territory at Chaguaramas.

It is not inappropriate that there should here be recorded the exchange of sentiments on that historic occasion between the Governor of Trinidad and Major D. A. Stafford, representing the United States. Sir Hubert Young said: "Whenever we pass by here we shall remember how we have been privileged to bear a part in the great process by which all the Nations of the World who understand what freedom means are binding themselves together to resist the forces of evil and aggression."

Major Stafford, in replying, said: "We come as friends, as the bond of common democracy links us in a struggle against the enemies of freedom and justice the world over."

Repercussions

While these military 'events' invested the inhabitants with a greater feeling of security and a higher sense of the Colony's importance in the world, the effects, physical and otherwise, were not so re-assuring. True, the purchasing power of the working-class had been boosted with a resulting increase in the value of Imports; true also, there was no unemployment problem (in fact, labour had to be recruited from some of the neighbouring Colonies both for the construction of the Bases and to replace those who had left the Oil and Sugar industries), but acquisition of lands for the bases left hundreds homeless and posed a big problem for Government to settle the displaced persons. The social life and amenities of the

people were dislocated as one of the results of the take-over by the Americans of strategic places, used formerly as bathing resorts.

Another immediate phase of the arrival of American personnel was the temporary misunderstandings between the visiting troops and sections of the resident population—an inevitability whenever a Military Station is established among the civilian population.

Gradually this was overcome, however, and each section settled down to its own business.

Finance

There was an increased Surplus Balance of \$2,400,000, half of which was appropriated as 'Free of Interest' loan to the Imperial Government, the other half to accumulated surplus balances from which allocations were made for Development Schemes, thus preserving the principle of sharing increased surplus balance between the Imperial Government and the Colony. The increased Revenue was derived from Customs and Excise and Income Tax and Levy. There was a new scale of increased taxation upon those best able to bear it. Excess Profits Tax was increased from 33½ per cent to 80 per cent. Commenting on the increased Income Tax and Levy, the Governor said that he thought it was commensurate with the contribution made by the United Kingdom Taxpayer to the war effort. Because of this increased taxation, the Estimated Revenue for 1942 was \$19,105,162 and Expenditure \$17,300,237, leaving an estimated surplus of \$1,804,925, thus providing for another one and a half million dollars 'Free of Interest' loan to the Home Government. The Estimated Revenue anticipated was \$3,000,000 from Income Tax and \$1,200,000 from Customs and Excise.

Development Schemes

The total allocations under Development Schemes were \$4,362,145. The sum of \$791,228 was voted for Slum Clearance; \$500,000 for road communications, including roads to certain sea resorts to replace those lost in the construction of the Bases. Water supply to certain rural areas claimed \$462,288; additions to the Colonial Hospital in Port of Spain \$450,000; Education, \$300,000; \$240,000 for a Tuberculosis Sanatorium and \$115,000 for Aerodromes.

War-time Legislation

Among the numerous war-time laws, defence regulations, ordinances and proclamations, the most rigid was the temporary but complete ban on imports, which was subsequently replaced by a system of control, and the acquisition of lands both for the United States Bases and the Piarco Airport. Social measures included appointment of a Committee to consider changes in the Workmen's Compensation Laws, another to settle displaced persons; enactment of the Rent Restriction Ordinance designed to hold the balance between Landlord and Tenant; the unrelenting endeavours of the Price Control Committee to keep the cost of living figures down. (The Cost of Living Index showed an increase of thirteen points at the end of the year over the figures at the beginning). Development and Welfare began a survey of the Colony; a local Committee assisted represen-

tatives of the Rockefeller Institute of New York in conducting a malaria survey and a Housing Settlement, consisting of sixty-seven houses, was opened at San Fernando in the South.

Mr. George Henry Hall, then Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, headed an imposing array of visitors to the Colony during the period under review. Among other notables were Mr. Wendel L. Wilkie, Republican Presidential Candidate of the United States in the previous General Elections; Mr. Harry L. Hopkins, then personal representative of President Roosevelt; Sir Frank Stockdale, Comptroller for Development and Welfare in the West Indies; a five-man delegation on a Canadian Trade Mission; five members of the United States Congress, ten members of the United States House of Representatives, King Carol of Roumania, in transit with Madame Lupescu to Cuba, Dr. Durai Pal Pandia, of India, and the Honourable James Watson, Municipal Judge of the City of New York (the last two mentioned were accorded a Civic reception by the Municipality of Port of Spain).

The 15th August, 1941, saw the inauguration of the sale of War Savings Certificates, intended in the first instance to provide \$200,000 of the War Loan of \$480,000.

War Effort

This year the Win the War Association collected \$139,719.13. The Trinidad Bomber Fund aimed at providing five Bomber planes, at an estimated cost of £20,000 each, had yielded \$61,113 at end of March, and \$251,976 by end of December. Sales of War Savings Certificates launched on 15th August, had produced \$202,604.40 on 31st December, 1941.

1942

Submarine Campaign

Gradually, the grim realities of aggressive warfare were brought up to the very shores of the Colony by U-Boat operations in the Caribbean waters. Civilian, as well as Military, personnel in this small, but heavily-manned island-fortress, began to move about under the stress of expected attack. A state of 'Alert' prevailed. A Compulsory Service Bill was put through the Legislature, but was never proclaimed, the response by volunteers having evidently proved equal to the needs of the time. The entire Allied Forces in Trinidad were placed under the Supreme Command of the then United States Commanding General, Major-General Henry C. Pratt, as part of the planned Caribbean Defence Scheme.

Submarine Menace

Apart from food and other shortages, due to enemy action in the Caribbean, the stark reality of the situation was brought home to the people of the Colony when, on February 17th, two ships lying at anchor in the principal harbour of Port of Spain, exploded, shaking the City and its environs. It was believed that this was due to U-boat attacks. Later in the year, the Gulf of Paria, on the Western coast of the island, was mined, entrances to the Gulf closed to shipping and night sailings by the Coastal Steamers discontinued. In addition, a Civil Defence Commissioner and a Food Controller were appointed.

Repercussions

The effect of the intensive submarine warfare in adjacent waters necessitated the intensification of the drive to grow more food locally. Although 15,000 persons formerly engaged in food production had either taken up employment with the Americans or joined the Fighting Forces, 10,000 acres more land were under food cultivation towards the middle of this year than in 1941. Credit for this was due, according to the Governor, Sir Bede Clifford, to the Food Controller and his assistants, the Agricultural Department and other Government bodies, and the Oil and Sugar industries.

In his annual Message to the Legislative Council on January 6th, 1943, the Governor, Sir Bede Clifford, explained that complications arose regarding the importation and distribution of food for a variety of reasons, including (a) increased purchasing power of the people; (b) purchases by Armed Forces from civilian stocks; (c) movements of population conforming with regional changes in the demand for labour; (d) the enlistment of labourers with the Fighting Forces; (e) transfer of population from the agricultural lands to the Military Bases and the corresponding fall in agricultural production and local food supplies.

Finance

The Governor, Sir Bede Clifford, was able to announce that the year was 'a very good one' financially as the revised Estimate of Revenue reached the peak figure of \$22,715,930, producing a revised estimated surplus of \$3,416,930. No new taxation was planned in the Budget for the following year from which a surplus of \$204,879 was anticipated. There was no unemployment (in fact there was a shortage of labour, relieved only in a small measure by the importation of two hundred labourers from the neighbouring Colony of Barbados). Government, determined to keep down as low as possible the prices of staple articles of diet in general use by the poorer classes, spent \$300,000 in the later half of the year subsidizing essential foodstuffs—ninety per cent being applied to rice, flour and condensed milk. Provision was also made to revise the salaries and wages of Government employees, while \$200,000 was voted to provide loans to certain employees to assist them in acquiring or improving homes for themselves and their families. The principal increases in the \$22,715,930 revenue were (a) Customs and Excise—\$1,947,900; (b) Emergency Taxation—\$699,000; and (c) Income Tax—\$470,000.

Long-Range Policy

While maintaining the war effort in all necessary directions, Government embarked on the policy of building up the agricultural industry with special regard for those activities that could be fitted into the permanent economy of the Colony, and for which there are assured internal and external markets. In preparation for unemployment when work on the Bases ceased, Government instructed the Heads of all Departments to draw up tentative programmes of essential works. The American Authorities made their contribution to this Scheme by agreeing to a methodical release of labour 'to avoid any major disturbance to the economic system',

and supplied information to Government concerning employment on the Bases.

The biggest item of expenditure was \$2,112,000 for special war services; \$1,310,000 as contributions to His Majesty's Government towards expenses of local Naval and Military Services and \$1,007,000 for Temporary War Allowance for Government employees. \$1,569,000 was spent on Education during 1942.

Development Schemes

Realizing that the Colony was responsible for a vital link in the chain of Allied communication, the Government proposed the construction of a combined land and seaplane airport near the capital city of Port of Spain, which would have the direct effect of reducing the expense on Immigration, Customs and Health control of air traffic (this plan has since been abandoned). 'For a variety of cogent reasons', the Air Training Scheme was closed down, but the Light Aeroplane Club remained as a recruiting medium for participation in the bigger British Commonwealth Air Training Scheme.

Difficulty in obtaining materials held up improvement in the water supply situation, but it was, however, decided to press ahead with water works in the southern section of the island and to deal with housing as far as practicable. Although the sugar crop had dropped to a very low level because of the labour situation (already referred to), shipping difficulties prevented the export of even the reduced available quantity, and the population was urged to consume more sugar.

Miscellaneous

On April 3rd, Sir Bede Clifford succeeded Sir Hubert Young as Governor of the Colony, and the close collaboration between the local Government and the United States Authorities continued unhampered, Sir Bede himself, who arrived on June 8th, referring to the 'goodwill and good neighbourliness' between the local population and the Americans and the co-operation between Imperial and United States Commanders.

Civil Defence

This year saw the birth of the Women's Voluntary Service for Civil Defence. Emergency measures were taken to make sea water available, if necessary, for the work of the Civil Defence. The Princes Building was converted into a temporary hospital for emergencies, and consideration was given to the establishment of three casualty stations. Certain members of the 'Old Boys' Union of St. Mary's College came forward with offers of blood for transfusions and three city firms presented the Salvation Army with mobile canteens for A.R.P. work; regulations providing for the registration of the inhabitants to enable introduction of rationing were passed and, on March 30th, the British and Allied Merchant Navy Club was opened by Sir Hubert Young—one of the last administrative acts almost three weeks after the plans had been passed. This Club, built to meet the needs of the large number of seamen from ships which filled the Harbour, was practically constructed under the personal supervision of the Governor.

Arrivals and Departures

Among distinguished visitors to the Colony were Lord Beaverbrook and Sir Cosmo Parkinson, as personal representative of Lord Cranbourne. While acting as Governor of the Colony, Mr. John Huggins (Colonial Secretary), was called away to take up the position as head of the British Colonies Supplies Mission in Washington. On September 29th, the Acting Governor handed over the island of Patos to the Venezuelan Foreign Minister in an impressive ceremony on the Island. Two major incidents may be set down against 'liabilities', the outbreak of hooliganism, which assumed such proportions that it affected even church services in the City; and a rail crash on May 31st, when a south-bound train was derailed, causing death to two and severe injuries to sixty-four more.

War Effort

Subscriptions this year to the Win the War Association totalled \$91,235.31.

Total collections by the Red Cross Society to 31st December, 1942, stood at \$464,684. Analysis of expenditure over that period showed that 83 per cent had been devoted to Red Cross work overseas; 3 per cent for local war work, and a similar percentage for certain local activities. Overseas expenditure, which amounted to \$385,334, included \$316,800 to Britain, of which \$24,000 were earmarked for Mrs. Churchill's Red Cross Aid to Russia Fund.

Sales of War Savings Certificates for the year were \$739,324, or a total of \$941,828.40 for sixteen and a half months.

1943

The crisis had passed, but the backwash from the submarine menace in the Caribbean, and the consequential drain upon an already depleted stock of local produce, made 1943 an austerity year. Restrictive legislation, affecting almost every phase of the population's life was introduced and the cost of living soared from 177 points on January 1st to 194 on December 1st. Imported foodstuffs were reduced to the barest minimum, entertainment was taxed, transport facilities curtailed, shopping hours shortened and earnest consideration given to the introduction of rationing.

The 'Grow More Food' campaign was intensified. Cane farmers and estate owners were urged to press forward vigorously with their cane-planting programme, not only to safeguard the future of the industry, but also to provide work for the populace when work on the construction of the United States bases ceased. Government also promised to aid in the cultivation of rice.

The Brighter Side

On January 5th, the Education Board approved new scales of salaries for teachers; the Rent Restriction Bill was passed, and a war cookery centre, where people were taught to make greater use of local foodstuff, was started.

The Governor's message for this year, which took the form of a report on his recent official visit to London, did not include either the Financial

Statement of the current year, nor the Budget for the next. These documents were submitted later.

Colony's War Effort Extolled.

After giving details of his mission to London, Sir Bede struck a not insignificant note when he said that he had found in England a greatly increased interest in the Colonies and in Colonial affairs, and a generous recognition of the important part they were playing in the prosecution of the war. Trinidad's financial contribution in 1943 to the War effort was another \$4,000,000 'free of interest' loan to the Imperial Government and a further remittance of \$52,000, collected by voluntary subscription, to the British Red Cross Society.

Among minor war-time enactments were: (a) Government's acceptance of responsibility for loss by enemy action of cargoes shipped to and from Barbados, and (b) the declaration that the British Government would meet all claims for lands acquired for United States Bases.

Finance

When the Financial Statement was presented later in the year, it showed that the Colony had enjoyed another record-breaking prosperous year. The total estimated surplus, at the year's end, including the surplus on January 1st, was \$13,000,616, the estimated surplus on the year's working being \$4,455,519. Emergency taxation was responsible for \$2,620,000 of the \$27,475,893 revenue.

Conversely, Special War Services absorbed \$2,360,292 of the estimated expenditure, while \$1,660,000 were paid out in temporary war allowances. The contribution to His Majesty's Government for Naval and Military Services amounted to \$1,294,268. With \$3,253,023 allocated to Development Schemes and the \$4,000,000 loan to Britain, the total estimated surplus on December 31st was \$5,748,593.

Miscellaneous

Highlight of the cultural and social activities of this year was the arrival on July 13th of the Colony's first Social Welfare Officer, Miss Dora Ibberson. Earlier in the year, the British Council had selected this island as its Headquarters and, on July 2nd, gave one hundred books to the Central Library Scheme. Government had also appointed the Committee to consider the establishment of Whitley Councils and, up to November 20th, had spent \$1,737,000 on the Housing Scheme.

The Franchise Committee, appointed to consider change in the Colony's Constitution, had begun its labours.

The new Colonial Secretary, Mr. A. B. Wright, arrived on May 31st, and the Colony was host to five Venezuelan Cabinet Ministers and their wives during an official visit.

War Effort

This year the Win the War Association established a record collection of \$182,432.81. Its total contributions from August, 1940, to the end of 1943, to authorized War Funds in England, amounted to nearly \$375,000, while \$54,525.15 were donated to similar funds in Trinidad and a little

over \$24,000 to like funds in other places. These contributions included \$143,000 odd to the R.A.F. Benevolent Fund; over \$47,000 to the British Red Cross Society; nearly \$27,000 to King George's Fund for Sailors; over \$28,000 to St. Dunstan's for War Blinded, and \$7,300 to the Malta Relief Fund.

Sales of War Saving Certificates also reached the record figure of \$981,298.80 and brought the grand total at 31st December, 1943, to \$1,923,127.20.

Total collections by the Red Cross to end of this year amounted to \$620,971, of which \$534,142 had been remitted to Britain.

1944

Late in April of this year, a detachment of Trinidad troops (of undisclosed strength) of the Caribbean Regiment, left for overseas. Their destination eventually turned out to be Italy where, while they did not actively engage the enemy, they came under fire from bombing attacks. With the recession of the shadows of war from these shores, the Civil Defence Force was demobilized and the daily Air Raid siren test stopped.

But while the war clouds were lifting, the demands upon the civilian population became greater: privately-owned cars were zoned on a county basis, the tyre supply situation was growing worse, registration for food rationing had taken place (although the rationing scheme itself was abandoned later in the year), a limit of \$1.20 was set upon the cost of meals at restaurants.

Labour Economics

This year was practically free from serious labour disputes, and while sugar estates were still woefully short of workers, an unemployment situation had begun to arise. This was reflected in Trade Union reports and statistics at the Labour Bureaux. A collective agreement between employers and labour in the Sugar Industry and the helpful release policy of workers by the American authorities tended to ease the economic situation. As labour returned to agriculture, food production increased, a record rice crop was reaped, the price of copra soared; sugar, to quote the Governor, "seemed to have turned the corner"; coffee exceeded expectations (though much remained unpicked despite remunerative prices offered), the output of rubber was good and the bulk of citrus, mainly as canned juice, was disposed of at fair prices. Two hundred and four thousand dollars were paid out by Government in subsidy for cane planting and 1,461 more acres acquired for land settlement. Government, keeping a watchful eye on unemployment and the economic situation as a whole, had given financial assistance to the fishing industry and food production to keep down the cost of living. This was, in fact, achieved, and at the end of the year, the Index showed a drop of two points. At one of its sessions in 1943, the Legislature adopted a three-year plan to aid the sugar industry.

There was a marked increase in the value of Domestic Exports, greatest increase being in sugar, \$540,000; rum \$470,000 and cocoa \$400,000. The export of asphalt showed a decrease of more than a million dollars.

Education

Considerable attention was naturally focused on the West Indian Committee of the Asquith Commission on Higher Education in the Colonies, which recommended that this Colony should become the headquarters for the Medical School in the West Indies (a proposal subsequently found to be impracticable). The controversy over the dual control of schools was then raging, and although the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Port of Spain expressed the view that Government should appoint teachers with the approval of the denominations, the Education Board on May 9th delegated power to the Director to make all appointments. Compulsory education, requiring every child of schoolable age who resided within two miles of a school to attend, was introduced.

At this stage, the Colony was spending \$2.04 per head on education and, although the highest in the West Indies, still fell far short of requirements, estimated at \$4.20 per capita. This, the Governor pointed out, would have necessitated doubling the vote for education. The shortage of teachers also stood in the way of further expansion. Nevertheless, the Education Board decided to start a drive against illiteracy.

Health

A Committee, headed by Sir Alexander Russell, Deputy Chief Medical Officer of Scotland, enquired into the Colony's Medical and Health Policy, and recommended improvements calling for expenditure of \$5,000,000. Government also decided to raise a loan of \$5,000,000 for Slum Clearance; work had begun on the construction of the Tuberculosis Sanatorium at Caura Hospital; building programmes in Port of Spain and San Fernando were proceeding; excellent progress was reported in the V.D. Campaign, while the Malarial Division continued to render excellent service.

Constitutional Progress

Within two months after the Franchise Committee report was published the Legislature adopted a motion providing for adult suffrage.

Conditions on the railways improved to such an extent that United States re-organizing personnel, comprised of specialists, introduced some time before, as a means of bettering railway services to enable them to cope with increased traffic resulting from the War effort, was withdrawn.

The improved services were reflected in the receipts, which showed an increase of \$450,000 over the previous year.

Finance

Emergency Taxation was responsible for \$3,043,000 of the Revenue, totalling \$28,946,167. With a surplus of \$465,291 on the year's working, the total surplus at the end of 1943 was \$9,322,079. The sum paid out in temporary war allowances to Government employees was \$2,426,958, while Special War Services claimed \$2,344,303. The contribution to His Majesty's Government for Naval and Military Services was \$1,295,000. The Colony spent \$3,921,817 on Development Schemes.

Miscellaneous

Heading an imposing list of distinguished visitors to the Colony during

this year was Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, wife of the President of the United States, the Right Honourable Leslie Hore-Belisha and Mrs. Belisha, Members of the Empire Parliamentary Association, Dr. Hirday Nath Kungru, Member of the Council of State, India, and Mr. B. Cross, Adviser to the Colonial Office on Air Transport. The status of the United States Command was reduced when Major-General Patch was succeeded by Brigadier-General O. C. Butcher. The Delegation from the University of London and Flight-Lieutenant Ulric Cross, D.S.O., D.F.C., were each accorded a Civic reception by the City Council.

War Effort

Subscriptions collected during the year by the Win the War Association totalled \$150,866.40, and for the same period it had remitted \$461,805.29 to authorized War Funds in England, \$102,831.10 to similar funds in Trinidad and \$28,580.31 to like funds in other places.

Sales of War Saving Certificates for the year amounted to \$700,228.80. The original target figure of \$2,000,000 was extended and total sales to 31st December, 1943, stood at \$2,623,356.00.

1945

From August 1945, the Colony began adjusting itself to a hard-won peace. The V.E. Day Celebrations, 8th and 9th May, and the V.J. Day ones, 15th and 16th August, deeply coloured by patriotic demonstrations, were island-wide and included religious ceremonies at all churches. Relaxation of war-time measures began some time before V.E. Day, among the first of these was the stopping, on January 26th, of pre-censorship of papers of passengers travelling to the United Kingdom. Three days later, it was announced that Identity Cards were no longer necessary, and gradually restrictive legislation was abandoned. First war-time organization to be disbanded was the Home Guard, who were 'Stood Down' on February 21st. The Legislative Council held a special session three days after V.E. Day, when it was decided to send Victory Messages to His Majesty the King; two days later Thanksgiving Services were held in the Cathedrals.

Censorship was stopped on August 24th, motor-car zoning abolished on October 5th and, late in November, restaurants were allowed to resume the serving of meals after 9.15 in the evening, thereby rescinding a measure introduced to prevent social parties and so restrict food supplies to essential needs.

Social Services

Wages agreements were signed between Employers and Labour in both the Sugar and Oil Industries, but unemployment was becoming greater and an attempt made to meet the situation when the Governor received a delegation seeking relief. An official and permanent monument to commemorate the Victory after seven years of war was the grant of three V.E. scholarships by Government. But in the midst of the celebrations Government did not lose sight of the urgent economic and social demands of the Colony and, on April 27th, the Legislature adopted a motion providing for

increased benefits under the Workmen's Compensation Ordinance. The British Council, which opened offices at Port of Spain for its Caribbean Headquarters in February, 1943, took over on the 1st January, 1945, from the Carnegie Corporation the Caribbean Regional Library, which included the Trinidad Central Library and is concerned also with the Library Systems of British Guiana, Barbados, and the Leeward and Windward Islands.

It was decided to raise a \$7,000,000 loan to finance the Caura Dam and Lavantille Reclamation Schemes. The end of the war also enabled the Government to put into effect Sir Bede Clifford's suggestion for greater interchange of visits between the people of Venezuela and this Colony, and regulations controlling travel between the two territories were relaxed.

Two plane crashes and a major train disaster stand out among the important events in the Colony during the year under review. The first plane crash, involving a P.A.A. Seaplane, took place at the Cocorite Air-base on January 8th, when twenty-three out of thirty passengers were drowned. Then, on June 4th, a Pan-American plane crashed at Piarco, occasioning injury to four persons. One hundred and two people were seriously injured in the rail disaster at Savonetta when a south-bound train was derailed. The report of the West Indies Royal Commission was released for publication on 3rd October and excited great public interest. The demand for copies was at least five times greater than the quantity available. The cost of living had risen seven points from the beginning of the year, and stood at 200 points at the end of the year.

Finance

The revenue of the Colony for 1945 was \$30,733,107 and the expenditure \$30,688,320, leaving a surplus on the year's working of \$44,787, which, together with the surplus on January 1st, totalled \$6,740,166. Emergency Taxation was again the biggest item under extraordinary revenue, the sum of \$2,050,000 having been collected from this source. Of the items of expenditure, temporary war allowances was highest, with \$2,970,000, while Special War Services claimed \$2,384,199. Continuing the policy of utilizing the surplus balances for Development Schemes, the sum of \$5,173,134 was earmarked for this purpose.

War Effort

At the end of October, the Win the War Association had collected \$52,767.06 in a total of \$660,053.41 from the date of its inauguration in August, 1940. In addition, it also collected \$30,605.48 for the British and Allied Merchant Navy Club. Its total remittances to London were \$405,841.89.

At 5th September, 1945, sales of War Saving Certificates reached the final target figure of \$3,200,000 (actually \$3,199,996.80), of this amount the Win the War Association had sold \$1,153,749.60 (320,486 units at \$3.60 each) in three years and five months commencing from June, 1942—an overall monthly average of \$28,140.00. During the same period the Post Office sold \$1,361,991.60 worth of these certificates in a monthly sales average of \$33,219.01.

Chapter II : General Review of the Year 1946

The historian of the future, whatever may be his political outlook, must certainly regard the year 1946 as the beginning of an epochal period in the political or constitutional life of the people of the Colony of Trinidad and Tobago. In this year there occurred two very important developments in the political structure of the Colony's administration. First, there was the inauguration of a new Legislative Council, members for which were elected on the basis of adult suffrage. Next, there was the establishment of County Councils, the Chairman of each of which is the elected Member on the Legislature of the county concerned. The connection between these two political events is at once apparent.

Implementation of the report of the Franchise Commission of 1944, whose recommendations, save as to slight modifications, were accepted by the Secretary of State for the Colonies, necessitated the introduction of Orders in Council and legislation providing for a larger number of elected members of the Legislative Council. From seven the elected members were increased to nine, the additional seats being in the north and south of Trinidad.

On July 1st, out of a registered total of 259,318 electors, over 115,000 exercised the vote. Of the nine elected members returned, four were East Indians and six were new comers to the Legislative Council. Of the nominated members all were new comers save one, and for the first time in the Colony's history, a woman legislator was appointed to the Legislative Council.

Development schemes planned on a ten-year basis, and calculated to increase the economic assets of the Colony have foreshadowed the erection of a large power station in the oilfield area to enable electrical energy for industrial purposes to become available in many parts of Trinidad. This, it is calculated, should substantially lower the cost of production of electrical energy when the island-wide scheme is in operation.

Other proposals comprised in these Development Schemes include island-wide water supply schemes for both Trinidad and Tobago; drainage of the Caroni Plain, and drainage and irrigation facilities for the fertile valley of the Oropouche. Extension of the Churchill-Roosevelt Highway, westward, along the southern side of the Railway, will shorten the distance into the capital and relieve road congestion.

The importance of Trinidad as an airport has necessitated plans for modernizing the Piarco Airport and extending the runway to 7,000 feet, thus enabling the aerodrome to accommodate large commercial aircraft.

A wave of lawlessness made it necessary for the Legislature in January, 1946, to empower the Supreme Court to award corporal punishment in respect of one or two varieties of offences; while there has been a reduction in crime for which this form of punishment may be imposed, offences akin to hooliganism are still prevalent.

The generous subsidy provided by His Majesty's Government has been of great assistance in stabilizing the position of British West Indian Airways which link up the British Colonies in the Caribbean with one another and with our foreign neighbours. Resulting from negotiations with Mr.

Lowell Yerex and T.A.C.A. this Government purchased shares held by them totalling 2,855 at a cost of \$75 for each \$100 share. A substantial reduction in the capital structure of the Company was effected thereby. The total number of shares held by this Government in British West Indian Airways was accordingly increased to 5,855 out of 7,002 shares. This should pave the way for reconstruction of the Company to enable it to play a more cohesive and effective part in the air systems of the Empire.

Royalties payable to Government by holders of Oil-mining Leases have been revised. These leases are of two main varieties, *i.e.* those governed by the Oil Mining Regulations of 1934, which provide for a royalty of not less than 10 per cent, and some older leases. These older leases, held for the most part by the two refining companies, produce more than fifty per cent of the Colony's oil. The result of the negotiations respecting the old leases alone has been to raise the revenue from royalties from these leases from \$410,000 per annum to \$1,046,000 per annum.

Negotiations respecting the grant of an exclusive licence for broadcasting in connection with the projected island-wide broadcasting scheme have neared finality. The transmitting station at Caroni has been completed and the question of procuring communal receiving sets is under active consideration. The year 1947 should see the inauguration of this broadcasting scheme.

As the result of unexpected shortage in rice production and delivery, a very acute situation arose during August, 1946. It was decided, therefore, to take preliminary steps by voting an initial sum of \$20,000 for introduction of a scheme for rationing rice and flour, in the first instance.

The close of the year was marked by a series of labour disturbances. The most important was the strike by Port of Spain dockworkers involving over 2,000 men. This strike, which was not in accordance with the normal procedure for settling trade and industrial disputes, interfered with the unloading of essential supplies for the community and virtually paralyzed shipping. Many ships with cargoes of perishable commodities could not unload at Port of Spain and had to discharge their much wanted cargoes, including 7,000 bags of rice, elsewhere. Several attempts by the Industrial Adviser to reconcile the differences between the three parties concerned—the Wharves Administration (Government), the Shipping Association of Trinidad and Tobago, and the Seamen and Waterfront Workers' Union—were eventually baulked by unreasonable and sudden demands by the Union. Troops of the South Caribbean Forces were requisitioned for the off-loading of perishable and essential foodstuffs and voluntary labour eventually enlisted. After an interval of about twenty-eight days, during which there was marked evidence of public opinion against the strikers, a truce was effected and they returned to work as a preliminary to resumption of negotiations respecting their demands for better wages and conditions. There were also partial strikes in the oilfield areas.

To control the situation which threatened at one time to be serious, emergency regulations were passed restricting the activities of T. Uriah Butler and prohibiting the assemblage in specified areas of more than ten persons under conditions named.

By far the larger number of Defence (Emergency) Regulations was

repealed in the course of the year, although it became necessary to extend the life of certain of these regulations, especially some with a direct bearing upon the economic life of the community.

The near end of the year was marked by the announcement of the retirement, through ill health, of the Governor, Sir Bede Clifford, who, however, returned to the Colony to complete certain important tasks to the accomplishment of which he had devoted himself unsparingly. One of these was the negotiations respecting increased revenues from oil royalties, another was inauguration of the new constitution.

The destruction in November, 1946, by a fire of unknown origin of a \$500,000 building at Sea Lots, made even more acute, the question of providing adequate accommodation for Government Offices. The fire started in that section of the building occupied by the Planning and Housing Commission, by whom the building had been erected.

The West Indian census, taken on April 9th throughout the West Indies, under the auspices of the Comptroller for Development and Welfare in the West Indies, disclosed a provisional estimated population of 556,700 persons.

The year witnessed the arrival in the Colony of many distinguished personages. Among them were the Earl of Athlone and Princess Alice, who made a tour of the city, from whose people they received an enthusiastic welcome as they drove through streets bedecked with Union Jacks, and at the sides of which were lined up Girl Guides and cheering crowds of men, women and children from every walk of life. The Earl of Athlone and Princess Alice were accorded a civic welcome by the Mayor, Aldermen and citizens of Port of Spain at the Town Hall.

Lady Baden Powell was also among the distinguished visitors to the Colony during 1946.

The slipway project, which had been under consideration for some time, eventually materialized. This slipway, with a capacity of 1,800 tons, was put into operation for the first time on 28th June, and its use will dispense with the necessity of the Government coastal steamers having to proceed to British Guiana and elsewhere for overhauling.

PART II

Chapter I: Population

ACCORDING to the census taken on the 9th April, 1946, the population of the Colony was 557,970 persons, of whom Trinidad contained 530,762 and Tobago 27,208. In 1931, the total population was 412,783 persons, of whom 387,425 were in Trinidad and 25,358 in Tobago. The increase for the fifteen years was thus 35·2 per cent. The population on 31st December, 1946, was estimated at 568,619.

The following table shows the population of the principal town and County Divisions of the Colony as at 31st December, 1946:

City of Port of Spain	94,564
Town of San Fernando	29,393
Borough of Arima	8,223
County of St. George (exclusive of Port of Spain and Arima)	140,580
Eastern Counties:	
Mayaro	4,276
Nariva	12,040
St. Andrew	23,729
St. David	5,133
County of Caroni	62,918
County of Victoria (exclusive of San Fernando)	89,051
County of St. Patrick	70,490
Ward of Tobago	27,679
Waters of the Colony	543
	<hr/> 568,619 <hr/>

The total number of marriages recorded during 1946 was 3,233; 3,061 under the Marriage Ordinance Ch. 29, No. 2, 171 under the Muslim Marriage Ordinance, and one under the Immigration Ordinance Ch. 20, No. 1. The rate per 1,000 of the total mean population was 11·48. In 1945 the marriage rate was 12·22. Included in the 3,061 marriages under the Marriage Ordinance Ch. 29, No. 2, were forty-two marriages in extremis.

BIRTHS

The number of births registered during the year 1946 was 21,767, of which 11,000 were boys and 10,767 were girls. The birth rate was 38·64 per 1,000. In 1945 the birth rate was 39·15, and for the period 1942-6—the mean rate was 37·84.

DEATHS

The total number of deaths registered in 1946 was 7,734, of which 4,083 were males and 3,651 females. The death rate was 13·73 per 1,000. In 1945 the death rate was 14·42, and for the period 1942-6 the mean rate was 15·41.

INFANTILE MORTALITY

The number of children who died before completing their twelfth month

was 1,710, *i.e.* at the rate of 78·56 per 1,000 births. In 1945 the rate was 83·87 for every 1,000 births, and for the period 1942-6 the mean rate was 91 per 1,000.

CAUSE OF DEATH

<i>The principal causes of Death were:</i>	1945	1946
Enteric Fever	111	91
Malaria	414	355
Influenza	14	20
Dysentery	27	37
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	546	553
Syphilis	78	82
Cancer	229	257
Apoplexy and Cerebral Hæmorrhage	274	280
Convulsions, Infantile	41	39
Cardiac and Valvular Diseases	568	584
Bronchitis	372	351
Broncho-pneumonia	250	205
Lobar Pneumonia	130	134
Pneumonia (not otherwise defined)	75	80
Diarrhœa and Enteritis	413	400
Ankylostomiasis	67	54
Nephritis	402	338
Diseases of the Puerperal State	122	94
Diseases of Early Infancy	937	926
Old Age	575	585

Chapter II: Occupations, Wages and Labour Organization

EMPLOYMENT

Agriculture provides the main source of employment in the Colony, the principal products being sugar manufactured from sugar cane, cocoa, coconut and citrus fruits. Sugar, which employs the greatest number of workpeople, increased its production from 76,347 tons in 1945 to 109,602 tons in 1946. This rise was mainly due to the improvement in the labour force which had suffered a considerable reduction during the war years when there was a movement of labour from all industries towards Defence Base construction. Agriculture, however, does not offer sufficient attraction or inducement to workers, and only a part of the surplus labour released from the Bases has returned to the industry.

Employment figures of the Sugar Estates show an average of about 18,350 employed during the crop season and a maximum of 22,440 at its peak. These figures, however, do not reflect the true picture of the number of people engaged in the industry, since, besides a high labour turnover, about 35 per cent of the canes ground were produced by peasant farmers, who are also employers of labour. It is probable that the industry provides employment for about 60,000 people.

About 15,000 are estimated to be engaged in the production of cocoa either as wage earners or workers on their own account, while rice cultivation, which is carried out exclusively by peasant farmers, has increased in acreage from 9,000 in 1937 to about 19,000 in 1946.

The Oil and Asphalt Industries provide employment for about 14,000 and 600 wage-earners respectively, while about 10,000 are employed in public works and 2,000 in the docks. The local civilian labour force in the U.S. Defence Bases suffered a further reduction during the year, the number declining from about 8,000 to 5,900.

Other principal employing industries comprise general engineering, quarrying, electricity and water supply, building and construction, and the manufacture of shirts, clothing, ice, beer and stout, aerated waters, matches, cigarettes, and bricks and tiles. It is estimated that the number of persons gainfully employed in such undertakings exceeds 5,000, and as many again are engaged in the distributive trades.

WAGES AND HOURS OF WORK

Wages in agriculture for field work are paid on a task or piece work basis. The sizes of the task and the systems of payment vary widely between estate and estate, depending on existing local conditions, such as the state of the field, the nature of the soil, and the quality of the work required.

The daily earnings of field workers in the Sugar Industry in 1945 ranged from 55 cents to \$1.80 for weeding and cutlassing; 75 cents to \$2.20 for reaping canes; and 85 cents to \$2.52 for draining. The number of hours worked per day depends on the inclination of the worker, and this accounts for the wide variation in the average daily earnings. The 1946 wage bill of the sugar estates, excluding labour employed by cane farmers, exceeded four and a half million dollars.

Cutlassing on Cocoa Estates yielded an average daily earning ranging from 80 cents to \$1.20 for 4-6 hours' work and pruning from \$1.20 to \$2.50 for 5-6 hours. General labourers on time work are paid between 80 cents and \$1.20 for an 8-hour day, while the rates of stockmen and grass cutters range from \$1.00 to \$1.35 for 8-8½ hours. Wage rates on Coconut and Citrus Estates generally follow those operative in Cocoa Estates for comparable occupations.

Wage rates for oil and asphalt workers, including cost of living bonus, for an 8-hour day, range from 32½ cents to 46½ cents per hour for skilled workmen; 27½ cents to 32½ cents for semi-skilled; and 25½ cents to 28½ cents for unskilled.

Government employees who work an 8-hour day are paid rates ranging from \$1.90 to \$3.09 for skilled workers; \$1.46 to \$1.78 for semi-skilled; and \$1.42 for unskilled, including a temporary war allowance calculated partly on the rate of wage and partly on a sliding scale based on the cost of living index figure. The desirability of revising the existing schedule of grades and basic wage scales of these employees is now receiving the attention of a Committee appointed by Government.

Stevedores receive for an 8-hour day a rate of \$2.40, plus a cost of living bonus, which is tied to the official cost of living index figure, and which at December, 1946, yielded 10½ cents an hour, bringing the total daily earnings of a stevedore to \$3.24, while dockers employed in the Government warehouses are paid a rate of \$2.20 for an 8-hour day, exclusive of a temporary war allowance, which is equivalent to 51 cents per day.

The level of wage rates paid in the U.S. Defence Bases corresponds with that obtaining in private industry.

COST OF LIVING

Despite rent and price controls, there has been a considerable increase in the cost of living since 1939, due mainly to increases in the cost of imported commodities at their sources of supply. This situation has been aggravated by the fact that the Colony depends to a very large extent on imports to satisfy its needs both of consumer and capital goods. The official cost of living index figure increased from 109 in 1939 to 216 at the end of 1946, but this figure is related to the standard of living estimated to be prevailing in 1935 among the wage-earning classes only. This standard has, however, undoubtedly risen as a result of the huge expenditures on war-time activities.

Other classes, including officials from overseas, are equally affected by the high cost of living, which is accentuated by the acute shortage of housing accommodation. Furnished flats, when available, range in rates from \$80 to \$120 per month. Hotel rates, inclusive of meals for single rooms in the two largest cities, vary from \$4.00 to \$8.50 per day, while for boarding-house accommodation, charges range from \$90 to \$120 and more per month. As a result of the progressive rise in the cost of living a Committee has been appointed by Government to examine and make recommendations as to what steps should be taken to ease the situation caused by the general rise in the cost of living.

LABOUR DEPARTMENT

The Labour Department is headed by an Industrial Adviser, whose permanent staff consists of a Deputy, a Labour Officer and eleven clerks. Provision for increasing the strength of labour officers has been made and one local candidate is undergoing training, while the early appointment of another is contemplated. The functions of the Department include intervention in industrial disputes, the collection of information in respect of wages, working hours and working conditions, etc., and the supervision of Labour Bureaux. In addition the Department has set up temporary machinery to assist in the resettlement of ex-Servicemen.

TRADE UNIONS

There are eighteen workers' unions registered under the Trade Unions Ordinance. No reliable aggregate membership figures are available, but it is estimated that about 15,000 workers belong to these organizations. Membership is very fluid and transference of loyalty from one Union to another is common. However, much progress has been made although there is still room for improvement. Inter-union rivalry, which has assumed grave proportions and has been aggravated by the conflict of personalities among certain leaders of the movement, has had an adverse effect on industrial relations generally.

The major industries, *i.e.* oil and sugar, are covered by industrial agreements concluded between Associations of employers and workers' Trade Unions, and joint agreements have been negotiated between a number of individual employing establishments and Trade Unions.

It is correct to say that the Trade Union movement is gaining widespread recognition and, that with sound leadership, its influence in industry will progressively increase. The movement is represented in the Executive and Legislative Councils and enjoys seats on a number of Government appointed Committees.

LABOUR DISPUTES

Three major disputes involving stoppages of work occurred during the year. In February, a difference arising out of the reduction of the wage rate and attendance bonus of certain classes of Government employees resulted in a strike called by the Federated Workers' Trade Union. The strike, involving about 1,300 workers, continued for twelve days, when the parties to the dispute agreed to refer the differences to arbitration. The Union did not proceed with the claim regarding the reduction of wage rate, but the attendance bonus issue was resolved by the Arbitrator in its favour.

The second stoppage, involving approximately 2,000 casual stevedore and port labourers, occurred in the Waterfront Industry when the Seamen and Waterfront Workers' Union called a strike as a result of the employers' refusal to discuss its October proposals for increased rates and improved working conditions. The employers took the stand that an agreement was freely negotiated in March and that there had been no change of circumstances to justify the Union's demands.

The employers, however, were willing to refer the dispute to arbitration, but a deadlock was created by the Union's conditional agreement that a token increase of 20 per cent on existing wages should be a pre-requisite to resumption of work. Troops were used to unload essential foodstuffs on the tenth day of the strike and, on the fourteenth day, volunteer civilian labour was engaged. On the twenty-fifth day an agreement was reached between the parties to the dispute, providing for resumption of work pending future discussions.

The third strike occurred in the Oil Industry, and was caused by the rejection of a claim by the British Empire Workers', Peasants' and Rate-payers' Union on the Oilfields Employers' Association of Trinidad for an increase in wage rates and payment to the Union of a cess of one penny for each barrel of oil won. The Oilfields Employers' Association of Trinidad refused to recognize the Union on the grounds that there was existing an agreement with the Oilfields Workers' Trade Union, which was considered to be representative of oilfield workers. The strike was called on the 19th December and was still continuing at the end of the year. Of a total of over 11,000 wage earners in the industry about 1,400 responded to the strike call. This number increased to about 3,200 due, it is alleged, to intimidation and violence, but subsequently declined to about 2,600 at the end of the year. The Oilfields Employers' Association of Trinidad maintained its stand of non-recognition in which the Oilfields Workers' Trade Union is associated.

Four minor disputes, involving brief stoppages of work and a number of individual disputes, were reported to and engaged the attention of the Labour Department. In all these cases it was possible to arrive at a settlement.

LABOUR LEGISLATION

The Workmen's Compensation Ordinance was amended to include within its scope, among other groups of workpeople, those employed on agricultural holdings of not less than thirty acres, domestic servants other than those employed in private houses and persons employed exclusively as clerical workers and/or shop assistants. The amendment provides also for a reduction of the waiting period from ten to three days and for increased compensation in cases of death or permanent total disablement.

The Factories Ordinance, 1946, consolidated with amendments existing Safety Ordinances with a view to promoting health, safety and welfare of persons employed in factories. It is based on the U.K. Factories Act, 1937, and provides also for the establishment of an Inspectorate.

The Production of Cane and Sugar Ordinance No. 9 of 1944, which expired on 31st December, 1946, was replaced by the Production of Cane Ordinance No. 61 of 1946 to ensure that the practice of making contracts between farmers and manufacturers is preserved and controlled.

There is no legislative provision for unemployment or sickness, but a Committee appointed by the Government is now exploring the possibility of introducing a scheme of contributory Unemployment and Health Insurance.

Provision for old age is made under the Old Age Pensions Ordinance, while the Poor Relief Ordinance provides for the administration of relief to the poor.

PROVISION FOR SICKNESS, OLD AGE, ETC.

Public assistance is granted on the basis of medical certification of disability, regardless of age, and in necessitous cases classified as such by an investigating officer of the Public Assistance and Old Age Pension Department. This includes medical treatment.

The qualifying age for old age pension is 65 years. The maximum award is \$3.00 per month, plus \$2.00 per month temporary war allowance.

In addition, a temporary war allowance of \$1.00 per month was paid to every old age pensioner with effect from 1st January, 1942. This allowance was increased to \$1.50 per month from 1st January, 1943, and to \$2.00 per month from 1st January, 1944.

The following statement shows the number of pensioners and the amounts paid to them during the three years ending December, 1946:

<i>Year</i>	<i>Pensioners</i>	<i>Pensions</i>	<i>T.W.A.</i>	<i>Total</i>
1944	16,809	\$548,930.54	\$373,859.50	\$922,790.04
1945	16,621	\$552,395.94	\$376,236.71	\$928,632.65
1946	16,592	\$555,886.06	\$378,690.28	\$934,576.34

Chapter III: Public Finance and Taxation

I—Revenue and Expenditure under main heads:

REVENUE		\$
Customs and Excise		12,888,645
Licences and Internal Revenue		2,659,343
Tax on Incomes		7,386,977
Reimbursements		3,703,455
Forests, Lands and Mines		1,707,419
Repayment of Loans by H.M. Government		9,200,000

EXPENDITURE		\$
Public Debt		3,052,863
Pensions and Gratuities		1,027,901
Education		2,138,292
Health		2,524,747
Miscellaneous Services		3,315,092
Police		1,560,143
Public Works, Annually Recurrent }		3,100,495
Public Works, Extraordinary		1,215,151
Railways and Telegraphs		1,236,755
Social Services		1,731,788
Subventions		1,479,392
Special Services		1,932,344

II—Revenue and Expenditure compared with Previous Years:

	1944	1945	1946
	\$	\$	\$
Revenue	29,158,819	30,558,549	41,889,871
Expenditure	31,246,441	33,650,740	31,936,680

III—Public Debt:

The Public Debt of the Colony at 31st December, 1946, was \$26,562,364, made up as under:

(A) LOCAL LOAN		\$	\$
Debentures issued under Ordinance 15 of 1920		761,376	
„ „ „ „ 15 of 1918		24,960	
„ „ „ „ 41 of 1931		2,348,160	
Holders of Free of Interest Certificates Ordinance 3 of 1941		390	
„ „ Savings Certificates Ordinance 3 of 1941		2,512,930	
Debentures issued under Ordinance 3 of 1941		1,769,664	
„ „ „ „ 27 of 1941 and 23 of 1942		3,101,664	
„ „ „ „ 30 of 1944		3,052,608	
			13,571,752
(B) EXTERNAL LOAN			
3½% Inscribed Stock issued under Ordinance 41 of 1931		4,968,000	
3% Stock, 1965-70		8,016,000	
Colonial Development and Welfare		6,612	
			12,990,612
			<u>\$26,562,364</u>

IV—*Statement of the Balances (excluding Specific Funds) of the Colony of Trinidad and Tobago at 31st December, 1946:*

Liabilities

				DEPOSITS			
					\$	c.	\$ c.
Postmaster-General	.	.	.	.	49,995.06		
Miscellaneous	.	.	.	.	3,977,890.15		
							4,027,885.21
Drafts and Remittances	.	.	.	.			3,911.31
Government Currency Notes	.	.	.	.			850,720.31
							4,882,516.83
				GENERAL REVENUE BALANCE			
					\$	c.	\$ c.
Balance at 1st January, 1946	.	.	.		3,656,645.31	½	
Receipts—1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1946				41,889,871.96			
Expenditure—1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1946				31,936,680.52			
Surplus	.	.	.		9,953,191.44		
					13,609,836.75	½	
Appreciation of Securities	.	.	.	.	201,279.14		
General Revenue Balance	.	.	.	.			13,811,115.89
							18,693,632.72

Assets

				ADVANCES			
					\$	c.	\$ c.
Industries	.	.	.	.	37,911.17		
Public Officers	.	.	.	.	286,674.98	½	
Other Administrations	.	.	.	.	1,623,283.80		
General	.	.	.	.	9,528,045.48		
							11,475,915.43
Imprests							33,602.54
War Expenditure Suspense Account—Naval	1945				112,196.42		
Do. do. do.	1946				780,850.65		
							893,047.07
Investments—Surplus Funds	.	.	.	.	6,296,044.70		
Cash Balances	.	.	.	.	3,012,512.17		
Joint Colonial Fund	.	.	.	.	2,347,200.00		
Special Coin Reserve	.	.	.	.	206,376.00		
Remittances between Chests	.	.	.	.	10,216.08		
					11,872,348.95		
DEDUCT:							
*Balance of Specific Funds in hands of Accountant-General	.	.	.	.	5,581,281.27		
							6,291,067.68
							18,693,632.72

L. N. BLACHE-FRASER, *Ag. Accountant-General*

* The sum of \$95,496.91 made up as follows:

(a) \$92,465.83 (\$6,971.33 in 1944; \$3,337.07 in 1945; \$82,157.43 in 1946) in respect of amounts charged to expenditure, and

(b) \$3,031.08 in 1946 in respect of amounts debited to below-the-line accounts, is due from the Colonial Development and Welfare Vote in respect of Schemes (a) D.13 (am), D.125, D.187, D.197, D.201 (k), D.201 (z), D.201 (aa), D.260, D.461, D.483, D.623, D.633, R.93; (b) D.436 (b), D.476, D.541.

* Of the amount, \$216.00 has not been transferred to Revenue in respect of Scheme D.33 (1) as the charge is at present under investigation.

Statement of Specific Funds deposited with the Accountant General
(which are not available for the general purposes of the Colony).

	Cash Deposited		Investments		Cash in hands of Acct.-General		Cash due to Acct.-General	
	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.
Barclays Bank for Note Issue	3,399,894.00		3,399,894.00		—		—	
Coastal Steamers Depreciation Fund	489,735.44		489,735.44		—		—	
Cocoa Pool	30,142.87		—		30,142.87		—	
Colonial Development and Welfare	19,660.13		—		19,660.13		—	
Government Vehicles Insurance Fund	145,878.47		75,109.83		70,768.64		—	
Hydraulic Renewals Fund	175,791.14		49,902.44		125,888.70		—	
Land Assurance Fund	44,396.20		42,251.81		2,144.39		—	
Launches Depreciation Fund	25,875.86		18,449.02		7,426.84		—	
Montreal Trust Company	10,000.00		10,000.00		—		—	
Petroleum Office and Conservation Board	145,383.06		133,983.06		11,400.00		—	
Petroleum Office (San F'do) Bonus to Staff	8,977.28		13,657.92		—		4,680.64	
Post Office Savings Bank	10,692,757.32		9,307,978.70		1,384,778.62		—	
Provident Fund	360,785.50		212,760.68		148,024.82		—	
Public Trustee	462,493.29		465,338.47		—		2,845.18	
Railway Depreciation Fund	438,332.41		438,332.50		—		—	.09
Stock Transfer Stamp Duty Fund	44,961.60		51,438.68		—		6,477.08	
Sugar Manufacturers—Replacement Account	780,768.87		—		780,768.87		—	
Trinidad Assurance Company—Ordinance, 1943	299,733.00		299,733.00		—		—	
Tugs and Dredgers Depreciation Fund	409,605.84		409,605.84		—		—	
Reward Funds	7,203.36		—		7,203.36		—	
Loans Balances	921,056.27		—		921,056.27		—	
Cocoa Subsidy Fund	2,086,020.75		—		2,086,020.75		—	
TOTAL	20,999,452.66		15,418,171.39		5,595,284.26		14,002.99	
DEDUCT	—		—		14,002.99		—	
					\$5,581,281.27			

L. N. BLACHE-FRASER, *Ag. Accountant-General*

V—Description of Main Heads of Taxation and the Yield of each:

1 — CUSTOMS AND EXCISE

Customs

Import Duties (Ch. 32, No. 2)	\$ 7,609,608
Export Duties (Ch. 32, No. 5), Tax on Asphalt or Pitch.	73,318
Charges for Warehouse Storage	19,974

PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION

31

Excise:

	\$
Rum and Spirits (Ch. 32, No. 9)	3,197,339
Charges for Warehouse Storage	24,838
Oil Petrol	1,762,514
Delivery Tax on Bitters (Ch. 32, No. 9)	1,293
Copra Products (Ch. 32, No. 13)	125,296
Matches	12,370

2 — LICENCES AND INTERNAL REVENUE

A — Liquor Licences (Ch. 32, No. 11)	295,973
B — Estate Duties (Ch. 33, No. 5)	557,885
C — Stamp Duties	215,729
D — Land and Building Taxes	516,184
E — Cinematograph Entertainment Tax	106,307
F — Vehicles	558,612
G — Miscellaneous:	
Banks, Broadcasting, Cinema, Dogs, Firearms, Hucksters, Pawn-	
brokers, Sweepstakes, Trinidad Consolidated Telephone Co. Ltd.	179,938
H — Fines and Forfeitures:	
Supreme Court, Magistrates Courts, Petty Civil Courts, Food	
Controller	228,716
Tax on Incomes	7,386,978
Post Office:	
Postage and Revenue Stamps, Poundage on Postal Orders, Com-	
mission on Money Orders and Inland Postal Orders	749,509
Emergency Taxation (Levy on Incomes)	542,826

Following is a description of the main heads of Taxation:

ESTATE DUTY

A tax is imposed on all property, real and personal, which passes on the death of a person. The duties are divided into parts:

- (i) *Estate Duty*, which is a charge on the corpus of the estate at a scale rate; and
- (ii) *Succession Duty*, charged on the value of the property passing to a successor, also at a scale rate varying according to the relationship of the successor to the predecessor.

The duties collected in 1946 amounted to \$557,110.04

STAMP DUTIES

This is a charge on all classes of instruments referred to in the Schedule to the Stamp Duties Ordinance varying according to the nature of the instrument, and in some classes, to the consideration expressed therein.

The yield in 1946 was \$220,033.00

SWEEPSTAKE TAX

A tax is levied and collected on every ticket sold or issued in connection with any lottery or sweepstake organized and controlled by the Trinidad Turf Club, or by any racing club or association holding any race meeting recognized by the Trinidad Turf Club, with the proviso that no duty is liable on 'pari-mutuel' tickets sold on race days.

Such duty is four cents in respect of every ticket, the price of which is not less than thirteen cents and does not exceed twenty-four cents, and a

further four cents on every additional twenty-four cents, or part thereof, in respect of such price.

Yield for 1946 — \$187,319.36

ENTERTAINMENT TAX

This is a tax at the rate of 10 per centum of the price of admission to Cinematograph Entertainments. The yield for 1946 was \$106,306.70.

EXCESS PROFITS TAX

The tax is imposed at the rate of 80 per cent of the profits in excess of 'Standard' profits of any trade or business in the Colony. This tax was abolished in respect of profits after 31st December, 1944.

The yield in 1946 was \$542,839.29

INCOME TAX

This is a tax imposed on the income of all individuals exceeding \$1,200 net, *i.e.* after deduction for wife, children, Life Insurance premiums and dependent allowances, and is charged on a sliding scale of rates enumerated in the Income Tax Ordinance. In the case of Limited Liability Companies, a flat rate of 37½ per cent is payable on the chargeable income subject to relief in the hands of share-holders when such income is distributed. Life Insurance Companies pay a flat rate of 2½ per cent on the chargeable income.

The following statement shows the incidence of the tax on individuals at varying rates of income and on companies:

<i>Number of Taxpayers assessed to tax under each class with incomes as classified.</i>	<i>Rates of Tax in the \$</i>	<i>Tax charged on the entire incomes falling under each of the classes enumerated in Col. (1) subject to relief in respect of tax collected at the source and double taxation.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)
		\$
3310 Not exceeding \$1,000	8 cents	102,544.39
1790 Exceeds \$1,000 and not \$2,000	10 "	160,675.19
693 " \$2,000 " " \$3,000	15 "	172,231.09
391 " \$3,000 " " \$4,000	18 "	158,338.20
210 " \$4,000 " " \$5,000	25 "	127,947.46
126 " \$5,000 " " \$6,000	28 "	113,168.96
62 " \$6,000 " " \$7,000	30 "	72,722.20
150 " \$7,000 " " \$10,000	32 "	267,547.97
88 " \$10,000 " " \$14,000	35 "	255,359.22
43 " \$14,000 " " \$18,000	40 "	189,235.62
20 " \$18,000 " " \$22,000	50 "	120,652.50
30 " \$22,000 " " \$28,000	60 "	258,740.40
30 " \$28,000 " " \$60,000	70 "	543,128.50
1 " \$60,000 " " \$66,000	80 "	34,349.60
4 " \$66,000 and upwards	85 "	284,484.05
11 Life Insurance Companies	2½%	8,842.01
281 Other Companies	37½%	7,260,336.83
7240		\$10,130,304.19

The net tax collected in 1946 was \$7,389,213.83

Chapter IV: Currency and Banking

CURRENCY CIRCULATION AT 31st December, 1946 — \$22,199,189½.

Banks operating in territory:

Barclays Bank.
 Royal Bank of Canada.
 Canadian Bank of Commerce.
 Gordon, Grant & Co. Ltd.
 Trinidad Co-operative Bank Ltd.

A Conference was held in Barbados in May, 1946, to consider proposals for a unified currency for the Eastern Group in the Caribbean, including British Guiana, and the recommendations of that Conference are under consideration.

Chapter V: Commerce

The Imports of the Colony in 1946 amounted to \$75,403,038 as compared with \$65,030,924 in 1945 and \$34,762,954 in 1939.

The value of domestic exports amounted to \$57,572,075 (including \$11,255,716 ships' stores and bunkers) as compared with \$54,815,107 (including \$36,084,631 ships' stores and bunkers) in 1945, and \$35,731,557 (including \$9,018,531 ships' stores and bunkers) in 1939. Exports other than domestic amounted to \$4,103,871 (including \$1,371,782 ships' stores and bunkers) as compared with \$4,552,474 (including \$2,164,050 ships' stores and bunkers) in 1945, and \$1,627,919 (including \$328,641 ships' stores and bunkers) in 1939.

Trade continued to be maintained principally with the U.K., Canada and U.S.A. During the years 1939-46; imports from and exports to these countries fluctuated considerably, as the following comparative statements show:

	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946
<i>Imports</i>	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
United Kingdom	36	32	21	19	14	11	14	28
Canada	15	12	31	29	31	31	34	35
U.S.A.	25	28	25	32	33	28	27	15
<i>Exports</i>								
United Kingdom	56	53	35	43	34	36	30	54
Canada	10	12	30	14	6	11	12	8
U.S.A.	5	8	12	20	23	22	13	6

Imports from Empire sources for the year 1946 amounted to 69·4 per cent as compared with 54·6 per cent in 1945 and 60·62 per cent in 1939.

Exports to Empire destinations for the year 1946 amounted to 77 per cent as compared with 62·4 per cent in 1945 and 77·7 per cent in 1939.

The total imports of Food, Drink and Tobacco for the year 1946 was \$24,081,966 as compared with \$21,265,890 and \$9,315,412 in 1945 and 1939 respectively. The principal items under this group for the corres-

ponding years were Flour \$6,209,519 in 1946, \$3,900,275 in 1945, and \$1,579,374 in 1939; Rice \$1,313,788 in 1946, \$1,854,353 in 1945, and \$992,179 in 1939; Milk, condensed, or otherwise preserved, \$2,745,676 in 1946, \$2,958,832 in 1945, and \$861,841 in 1939.

Under the head of Raw Materials and articles mainly unmanufactured, the imports for the year 1946 were \$9,949,655 as compared with \$7,256,779 and \$2,318,624 in 1945 and 1939 respectively. The principal items for the corresponding years being Coal \$986,136, \$1,448,849, \$285,084; Crude Petroleum \$637,765, \$3,008,202, \$448,034; and Wood and Timber \$1,665,501, \$1,868,051 and \$1,061,346 respectively.

Articles wholly or mainly manufactured accounted for \$41,135,480 in 1946 as against \$36,372,694 in 1945 and \$23,057,950 in 1939. The principal items under this head for the corresponding years are: Iron and Steel manufacture \$4,174,077 for 1946, \$2,677,016 for 1945 and \$4,049,293 for 1939; Machinery \$1,233,048 for 1946, \$1,215,098 for 1945, and \$1,591,241 for 1939. Cotton yarns and manufactures \$7,670,995 for 1946, \$3,023,585 for 1945, and \$1,324,477 for 1939; Art Silk piece goods \$1,702,726 for 1946, \$1,362,155 for 1945, and \$452,221 for 1939; Apparel \$3,996,295 for 1946, \$3,188,048 for 1945, and \$1,807,214 for 1939; Chemicals, Drugs and Medicines \$1,990,524 for 1946, \$2,391,102 for 1945, and \$884,469 for 1939; Road Vehicles and parts thereof \$3,393,782 for 1946, \$1,756,810 for 1945, and \$1,231,223 for 1939.

EXPORTS

The principal domestic exports of the Colony were Petroleum \$41,520,918 in 1946 as compared with \$43,627,559 in 1945 and \$26,762,296 in 1939; Asphalt and by-products \$3,264,313 in 1946, \$934,593 in 1945, and \$1,170,571 in 1939; Cocoa \$1,171,781 in 1946, \$1,080,093 in 1945, and \$1,212,682 in 1939; Sugar \$6,593,592 in 1946, \$4,407,152 in 1945, and \$5,087,030 in 1939; and Rum \$1,229,345 in 1946, \$1,421,879 in 1945, and \$97,472 in 1939.

The value of goods transhipped during the year amounted to \$8,674,683 as compared with \$13,290,982 in 1945, and \$7,039,524 in 1939.

The total trade of the Colony amounted to \$137,078,984 as compared with \$124,398,505 in 1945 and \$86,201,478 in 1939.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS CONTROL

During 1946 the control of imports into, and exports from, the Colony was maintained by means of the issue of licences. The effect of these controls was to ensure as far as possible that the available supply of hard currency was spent in a manner most advantageous to the Colony, and that the flow of goods into the Colony was kept within reasonable limits.

Importation and Distribution of Government of certain articles of food.

The importation and distribution by this Department of certain essential articles of food were continued. These items were flour, rice, canned corned beef, pickled beef, pickled pork, cooking butter, table butter, cheese, condensed and evaporated milk, salted fish, canned salmon, peas, oats, oilmeal and fresh beef (in cold storage and on the hoof).

The importation of these items by this department ensured that the

Colony received a share of the available supplies which were still very short in exporting countries.

The distribution by this department (a species of wholesaler-retailer rationing), ensured that each district of the Colony received a share of the Colony's supply in proportion to the estimated population of each such district. Oats and oilmeal were distributed on the basis of the estimated number and class of animals.

On the whole, many items were not received in sufficient quantities to meet the full requirements of the Colony. Very acute shortages were felt in the cases of rice, canned corned beef, pickled beef, pickled pork, table butter, cheese, salted fish, canned salmon, peas and oilmeal.

Failure of supplies of rice during the latter part of the year, coupled with the fact that local vegetables were out of season at that time, caused a very serious food shortage. In consequence, increased consumption of flour ensued, and it became necessary to prohibit the making of cakes and pastry for sale and the restriction of the making of bread to penny loaves only. Work in connection with a scheme of consumer rationing of rice was commenced towards the close of the year.

Control of manufacture and distribution locally of Copra Products.

Control of local manufacture and distribution of copra products was continued. Towards the end of the year, as edible oil became available in sufficient quantities, the control of distribution of this item was discontinued. Owing to the shortage of imported hardening fats necessary for its manufacture, lard compound continued to be in short supply.

Control of Distribution of other articles.

While there was no direct control of the distribution of other articles, the import licensing and price control policy had the effect of an indirect control of the distribution of such articles. All articles in short supply were price regulated.

Subsidization of Foods.

In order to keep down the cost of living the following articles of food were subsidized for a part of the year: flour, condensed milk, and locally manufactured edible oil, lard compound, table margarine and cooking margarine. Towards the end of the year, however, the subsidization of all these items except flour was discontinued, and all funds available for subsidization were concentrated on keeping down the increased cost of flour, which was the item most heavily weighted in the cost of living index.

Chapter VI: Production

(A) AGRICULTURE

An Agricultural department with a highly trained technical staff, the Imperial College of Agriculture, founded in 1921, and a recently established microbiological laboratory, keep the Colony abreast with the latest discoveries tending to the improvement of its soil and flora.

The year 1946 saw a continuance of all efforts to ensure maximum food production. During the war years land was made available and let in one-

acre parcels at the nominal rent of \$1.00 per annum as war garden allotments. Some 12,500 acres were so let to some 10,000 tenants and resulted in a valuable addition to local food production, which was also aided by Government's policy of guaranteeing to purchase unlimited quantities of certain food crops.

Sugar

In the early years of the war, sugar production had dropped to a low level. A replanting campaign was commenced in the latter part of 1943 and was assisted by planting subsidies of \$40.00 per acre in 1943 and 1944, and of \$20.00 per acre in 1945. The 1943 subsidy was met from Colony funds and those for 1944 and 1945 from funds of the Imperial Government. The effects of replanting became evident in the 1946 figures of production, when 109,603 tons of sugar were manufactured compared with 76,347 tons in 1945 and 74,262 tons in 1944.

Of the 109,603 tons produced in 1946, 20,000 tons were allocated for local consumption, and the balance was purchased by the Ministry of Food, for export.

The balance of the production of sugar cane between estates and cane farmers is reflected in the figures for canes ground, which were:

Estate canes	.	.	.	652,655 tons
Farmers' canes	.	.	.	350,312 „
<hr/>				
Total	.	.	.	1,002,967 tons
<hr/>				

A further increase in sugar production is estimated for 1947 as the 1945 plantings reach maturity.

Increasing attention is being paid to the planting of new varieties of cane, to the use of fertilizers, and to better cultural methods in attempts to improve the yield of cane and of sugar per acre.

Practically no molasses were exported during the war years, the bulk of the supply available having been used in the manufacture of rum, of which 617,120 proof gallons, valued at \$1,229,345, were exported during 1946.

Coconuts

With an increase in the local price of copra from \$4.75 to \$7.00 per 100 lbs. in 1945, the coconut industry has shown a marked revival. The increased price, and an improving labour supply, is allowing plantations to be brought back into full production. All copra produced during the year was delivered to the various factories for oil manufacture and for conversion to lard substitute and margarine. In addition to meeting the Colony's needs, edible and coconut oils, and margarine and lard substitute to the value of \$1,151,839 were exported to assist in meeting the needs of the Caribbean area.

Cocoa

This industry has remained a depressed one, with export production falling to a record low figure in 1946, as is reflected in the following figures showing actual export of raw cocoa per calendar year:

1938	.	.	.	.	42,436,447 lbs.
1944	.	.	.	.	10,622,633 „
1945	.	.	.	.	7,731,824 „
1946	.	.	.	.	6,626,862 „

It was not until late in 1946 that increases in the price of raw cocoa were made, and the price that had ruled unchanged throughout the war years of \$13.35 per fanega, or approximately 12 cents per lb., had been insufficient to show an economic return from the low yields potentially available, and also insufficient to be able to attract labour at a wage rate comparable with that payable in other industries. As a result many estates had been abandoned, and others were in a state of semi-abandonment due to a combination of low prices, low yields and the ravages of witchbroom disease.

At the end of the year, the cocoa price had reached \$28.00 per fanega, and this has given a belated impetus to the industry. The Government Cocoa Rehabilitation Scheme, whereby assistance is given in the replanting of cocoa areas with high-yielding plants and with plants resistant to witchbroom disease, is making progress, and 90,000 plants were distributed in 1945 and 70,000 plants in 1946 to participants in the scheme. To augment and further speed the work of rehabilitation, a cess of 2 cents per lb. is being imposed on all cocoa exports.

Other Crops

Citrus. The lime crop continues to decrease owing to the premature dying out of trees. No causative organism has been found to explain this dying out, but attempts to arrest this condition include better cultural treatment and the application of manures and fertilizers. The amount of distilled lime oil exported during the year was 16,604 lbs., valued at \$107,804, compared with 23,300 lbs. in 1945.

The grapefruit industry is a thriving one and export of products is in the capable hands of the Co-operative Citrus Growers' Association. At the end of the year, preparations were in hand for a renewal of the export of fresh fruit to the United Kingdom, a trade which was, perforce, suspended during the war years. During 1946 the Association produced 200,648 cartons of grapefruit juice, of which 175,857 cartons were exported.

The supply of oranges meets local demands and, in addition, oranges to the value of \$62,324 were exported, chiefly to the neighbouring islands.

Coffee. Both robusta and arabica coffee are grown, mostly as an inter-planted crop and on road boundaries on cocoa plantations. The greater part of the arabica crop is consumed locally, but a considerable surplus of robusta is exported. 1,287,000 lbs. of raw coffee, valued at \$204,158, were exported during the year.

Rubber. During the war years, the entire rubber production of the Colony was, by agreement, made available to the Government of the United States of America through the agency of the Rubber Development Corporation. The basic price paid for Hevea ribbed smoked sheet of first quality was the very satisfactory one of 48 cents United States currency per lb., and the price was further enhanced by a bonus payable on production exceeding 100 tons, and a further bonus on production exceeding 150

tons per annum. The agreement was in force throughout the year and has been extended up to 30th June, 1947. The success of the drive for maximum rubber production is reflected in the following figures:

1943	300,508 lbs.
1944	449,745 „
1945	490,753 „
1946	over 500,000 lbs.

Tonka Beans. This crop is treated largely as a forest tree with little or no cultural treatment. Yields of the large number of older trees planted on poor soil types are deteriorating and the extent of younger plantings now coming into bearing is not sufficient to make good the deficiency. 102,616 lbs., valued at \$105,325, were exported during the year compared with an average of 133,777 lbs. during the previous three years.

Livestock

In connection with the improvement of livestock, additions to the Government Stock Farms during the year included 2 jack donkey stallions, 2 jennies, 2 Berkshire boars, 4 Berkshire gilts in pig, and 4 pens each of White Leghorns and Rhode Island Reds. This stock was imported through the British Colonies Supply Mission, Washington, and selected by the Bureau of Animal Industry of the United States. Through the Department of Agriculture in Canada, 6 grade Percheron mares were imported from that country for mule breeding purposes in Tobago. A thoroughbred stallion—Hunter type—and a boar and 3 gilts of the Large Black breed, were also purchased in the United Kingdom through the Crown Agents and are due to arrive in the Colony in the early part of 1947.

Plans for the increased development of the Tobago farm were put into operation, and with increased stabling and pasturage accommodation, the number of stock on this farm was considerably increased during the year to enable that Institution to breed more stock for sale in the Island Ward, especially to the peasantry.

A small byre with model Beatty stanchions was erected at the Tobago farm and steps are being taken to erect a milk processing plant as soon as equipment can be secured from the United Kingdom. This dairy will supply milk to the Public Institutions and school children—it will also serve as a demonstration centre for the clean handling of milk.

The Department intends to erect milk processing plants at various centres in the Colony, and an order for such equipment, which unfortunately could not be filled, was placed with the Crown Agents for a plant to be erected in the Debe-Penal area in the south of Trinidad.

To encourage the development of mixed farming, especially among the peasantry, sires were stationed for service chiefly in itinerant breeding units at various centres of the Colony as follows:

<i>Bulls</i>	<i>Water Buffalo Bulls</i>	<i>Buck Goats</i>	<i>Jack Donkeys</i>	<i>Boars</i>	<i>Horses</i>
		Trinidad			
25	6	23	8	9	1
		Tobago			
10	—	7	4	3	1

The records at the Government Farm, Trinidad, have been examined with a view to determining what bulls have made any notable contribution to the stock with a view to the continuous selection of breeding animals capable of transmitting satisfactory yielding capacity and of proven adaptability to tropical conditions, as from experience it has been shown that pure-bred and high-grade European cattle produce progeny of diminished productivity and inferior constitution. Examination of the records shows that in the Sahiwal cattle there is considerable promise, and steps are now being taken to transfer these cattle to the Tobago Farm to build up a herd there. The hardy type of grade Friesian cattle are to be maintained at the Government Farm, Trinidad, for milk production, and a third centre will be established at the new departmental station at Centeno where the cows of milk potentiality, but of reduced constitution, will be crossed back to Sahiwal bulls in the interests of securing constitution and reasonable milk capacity.

During the year the Trinidad Goat Society held a very successful show in Port of Spain, and the opportunity was taken by the newly-formed Trinidad Poultry Association to hold a joint show at the same period. The Department held a sale of poultry and goats in conjunction with these bodies.

One hundred and eighty pure-bred cockerels were distributed by the Department to Land Settlements in exchange for common roosters, which were sold to the Hospitals for eating. A number of buck goats were sold by private treaty at a fixed and reduced rate to owners to encourage them to maintain their own bucks in out-districts.

There was again a shortage of imported concentrates in the Colony during the year and considerable assistance was given to dairy owners by the Marketing Division of the Department which prepared dairy rations for sale throughout the year. The position with regard to imported feeds improved later in the year, when there was an abundant supply, especially of poultry food. The supply of bulky fodder was satisfactory during the rainy season, but in the early part of the year during the dry spell the pastures were parched and the returns from grass fields inadequate. This was especially the case outside the sugar belts. Owners of livestock were advised to maintain small areas of Uba Cane for fodder purposes to overcome this difficulty. At the Tobago Farm, a shortage of grass has been overcome by an irrigation scheme which will make it possible for six acres in fodder crops to be maintained continuously.

Veterinary

There were no outbreaks of proclaimed diseases during the year and steps were taken to prevent the recurrence of Swine Fever by the use of Crystal Violet Vaccine. This disease has been the cause of serious losses in the Colony for some time and was controlled by means of a 'slaughter policy'. Pigs are now inoculated by the Department at a nominal cost which covers the price of the vaccine.

The Colony is at present short of only one Government Veterinary Officer. Steps are being taken to fill this appointment at an early date. Three Livestock Inspectors were appointed during the year, completing

the establishment of four of these officers, who are to work under the Veterinary Officers and are now stationed in Tobago, North and South Trinidad, and the Eastern Counties.

As shown above, some two-thirds of the total production of sugar-cane is grown on the estates owned and maintained by the Sugar Companies, the remaining third being produced by peasant cane-farmers. The whole of the crop is processed at factories owned by the Sugar Companies, the peasant farmers' production being purchased by the Companies as sugar-cane. Estate cultivation of sugar-cane is becoming more highly mechanized. To a small extent, Estates also carry out mechanical cultivation on cane-farmers' lands, and the demand in this respect is also being met by peasant contractors.

The acreage under cocoa was divided approximately equally between estates of 50 acres and under farmed by peasant proprietors, and estates of over 50 acres maintained by planters. Much of this acreage, however, is now in an abandoned state for the reasons stated above.

The citrus for export, the coconut and the tonka bean industries are predominately plantation crops.

The livestock industry, with the exception of only a few large dairies, is a peasant industry, the Indian community in particular concentrating on milk production in the neighbourhood of the larger towns.

Any alienation of Crown Lands is now based on the leasehold system of land tenure.

Agricultural Co-operative Societies

One new Society, the Aranguez Vegetable Growers' Co-operative Society, was registered during the year, its objects being to market members' vegetables and to purchase members' agricultural supplies. There are now eight registered societies, one of which, the Tobago Producers' Co-operative Association, is in liquidation.

The biggest and best run society is the Co-operative Citrus Growers' Association, which handled 197,500 crates of members' fruits during the year.

The other societies include the Tobago Lime Growers' Association, which operates a lime factory and three co-operative cocoa fermentaries.

FORESTRY

Forestry is primarily a public service carried out almost entirely by the Government Forest Department. During the development of the Colony, the clearing of large areas for cultivation, and the destruction of vegetation by fire on other lands, have resulted in widespread sheet-erosion of soil, and in reduced water absorption. The frequency and extent of destructive floods have emphasized the need for protection of the remaining vegetation as a cover to the mountains, hills and water-sheds. The complementary function of the Department is so to manage the forests that their economic value may be improved, and a regulated supply of timber, firewood and minor produce maintained. The welfare of the community, and in particular the comfort of the peasants and the poorer townfolk, depend to a considerable extent on a steady supply of cheap satisfactory forest products.

During the war years and the ensuing period the importation of timber was reduced by shortage of supplies and of shipping, and the amount of logs cut from local forests increased from 684,000 cu. ft. in 1938 to 1,881,000 cu. ft. in 1945. The timber was used in the round for the building of rural houses, was converted into matches in a local factory, and into boards, planks and scantlings in local sawmills, and was sawn or hewn into railway sleepers. In addition, 2,380,000 cu. ft. (solid) of firewood, and corduroy (for road-making) were cut, making a total round volume of 4,261,000 cu. ft. in 1945. Cutting in Forest Reserves is subject to some control designed to prevent over-cutting of the forests, which might lead to general deterioration of the vegetation.

Natural regeneration of the existing forest continues with varying degrees of success on an extensive scale, while under intensive management small areas are regenerated each year. In 1946, 425 acres were planted with teak, bringing the total area planted with this species up to 5,177 acres; the health and rate of growth of the teak are most satisfactory. 150 acres were also regenerated naturally with indigenous species in 1946.

Since 1944 the demarcation of Reserves has proved impossible owing to the lack of Surveyors. At the end of 1946, the total area of Reserves was 203,302 acres, or 16 per cent of the land surface of the Colony. In addition, there were some 412,000 acres of unreserved Crown Forest, of which some 94,000 acres were proposed Reserves not yet demarcated.

FISHERIES

Provision has been made for the appointment of a Fishery Staff to work on the improvement of fishing technique. It was not possible to fill the posts during the year, but some shore work was carried out by the Marketing Staff of the Department of Agriculture. This work included the preparation of palatable cold smoked and dry salted products from inferior species of fish; and good fish meal for stock feed was prepared from sharks.

Shark Liver Oil

A programme of oil extractions from the livers of sharks caught by fishermen during their normal fishing operations was carried out and samples were sent to both the United Kingdom and the United States for appraisal. There was wide variation in the value of the different samples, the vitamin A content ranging from 5,000 to 63,000 I.U. per gram and the quality ranging from very crude to good. The commercial value of the least attractive sample was placed at \$4.30 per gallon, while the value of the best sample exceeded \$60 per gallon. Thus there is little doubt that shark fishing in local waters has promising commercial possibilities, and plans have, therefore, been made for far more extensive work both at sea and on shore at Matelot in the coming season.

Fishery Statistics

Observations started in 1945 were continued in 1946 and records of several thousand gear trips are now available. The type of gear used, the amount of manual labour involved, the weight of the different species landed and the value of catches have been noted. Of particular interest are the Port of Spain records, where 90 per cent of all landings in 1946—more

than 700,000 lbs. of fish—were recorded. These records have not yet been completely digested.

MINING

Products

No ore deposits of economic importance have as yet been discovered in Trinidad. The principal mineral products are:

- (1) Crude Petroleum—Output for 1946 . . . 20,232,541 barrels.
- (2) Asphalt—Output for 1946 93,851 tons.
- (3) Building stone and road metal.

(B) ORGANIZATION OF INDUSTRIES

The petroleum industry at present consists of twelve operating companies and two independent private producers. Five of the smaller companies have management agreements with larger concerns, so that only seven companies now maintain complete field staffs for drilling.

Two companies, Trinidad Leaseholds Limited and United British Oilfields of Trinidad Ltd., maintain refineries and shipping terminals in addition to being producers. Shipping terminals are also maintained by Trinidad Petroleum Development Company Limited and Trinidad Lake Petroleum Company Limited.

Trinidad Leaseholds Limited and United British Oilfields of Trinidad Limited between them purchase the production of the other operators, their refinery throughout averaging for 1946, 31,000 and 24,000 barrels of crude oil per day respectively. By far the greater part of the refined products are exported, only a small portion being required for local consumption.

Production during the year averaged 55,000 barrels per day, which was somewhat less than the figure maintained during the war years. Drilling showed increased activity and a considerable amount of geological and geophysical work is in progress.

A labour strike affecting about 15 per cent of the industry occurred in December and resulted in drilling and production being reduced somewhat.

(C) LAND TENURE

In order to give effect to the provisions of the United States Bases Agreement of 27th March, 1941, this Government became involved in a large programme of acquisition and requisition of land. During the war some 34,000 acres of land were acquired for Military, Naval and Air Bases for the U.S. forces and some 142 defence sites were requisitioned, and all but fourteen were subsequently relinquished. In addition, about 330 acres of land were acquired and thirty-three small areas were requisitioned for the use of H.M. forces. During the war years also, areas of land approximating to 20,000 acres were acquired for the purpose of water supply, Forest Reserves, land settlements, etc.

In 1941 the practice of granting Crown lands in fee simple virtually came to an end with the publication of the Crown Grants (Temporary Provisions) Regulations.

Thereafter, the granting of leases only, with covenants designed to ensure good usage, became the policy of Government.

In 1945 it was accepted that a standard form of lease of Crown Land for agricultural purposes should contain provision for compensating the lessee for unexhausted improvements and for penalties for dilapidations.

(D) CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES — CREDIT UNIONS

The co-operative movement conducted on Rochdale principles, and using the philosophy and techniques of the Antigonish Movement, stresses thrift and study in its first stage. It commences with the Credit Union and Study Circle—each circle is constituted of twelve members with a leader who prepares a programme exclusively directed to the study of the laws affecting Credit Unions, accountancy methods, and the mechanics generally of the Union.

Generally, there are no loans before some progress is made in the knowledge of what the movement stands for, and then only for provident and productive purposes and to members who must possess among themselves a clear-cut pre-existing community of interest.

When the Credit Union Movement is understood, study is directed to other co-operative activities, dependent on the economic needs of the particular district: for example, in the urban and industrial centre, a study is being made of the consumers' co-operative, and in the country districts, of the processing and marketing co-operative.

The movement started about four years ago, the Credit Union Societies Ordinance being enacted on 29th December, 1945. Regulations implementing the Ordinance were made on the 2nd April, 1946, and approved on the 10th May, 1946. A Registrar and a small staff of two were appointed on the passing of the Ordinance.

The Registrar receives inestimable assistance from many volunteers for field work with the Secretary-Field Officer over the week-ends. These volunteers are members of the advanced study circle, who meet weekly at St. Mary's College. Volunteers are also members of the Board of Directors of the Credit Union League.

The sum of \$30,545.93 was collected by the Unions, \$12,159.95 on deposit at a Bank, \$17,338.26 on loan to members. The total membership is estimated to be 5,000 at date, and 3,500 last December.

The oilfield workers are being organized at Pointe-a-Pierre, Point Fortin and Forest Reserve. The 'Leaseholds' set up at Pointe-a-Pierre is prospering, and loans are now being made. The Chairman is a Barrister-at-Law employed as such by the Company, and many skilled accountants are members. The membership includes all types of workers irrespective of social position.

Thirty Unions were registered to 31st December, 1946—17 at Port of Spain, 7 in the Eastern Counties, 5 at South Trinidad, and 1 at Tobago.

Some progress has been made in other forms of co-operatives: a bakery at Morvant, a fisherman's co-operative at Toco, two for marketing charcoal, a co-operative dairy at La Pastora, a consumer co-operative at Navet, and another in the making at La Pastora. There are several buying clubs. All these have sprung from the Credit Union Movement. When the model comprehensive Ordinance is enacted and a permanent department set up, the co-operative movement in these parts will spread rapidly and surely,

because study is recognized as absolutely essential to the healthy growth of the movement.

It is pleasing to observe two results: (1) the emergence from the people of zealous leaders acting as promoters on a purely voluntary basis, and (2) well employed persons in business, the civil service, and professional people, likewise some of the clergy, particularly Roman Catholic, also acting voluntarily as promoters throughout this dependency—themselves leaders of discussion groups. Many wardens here are showing keenness of interest, and a manager of a large Oil Company down South has so interested himself in the movement as to sit with the warden on the platform at a mass meeting for promoting a Credit Union. Two large stores have Credit Unions—and employees, whether directors, clerks or cash boys, are members.

Assistance has been given many smaller Colonies in these parts, and the possibilities of a Caribbean Co-operative Movement are clearly foreshadowed.

Chapter VII: Social Services

(A) EDUCATION

The educational system of the Colony is controlled by a Director and Deputy Director, with a staff of Government Inspectors. The Director is assisted by an Education Board of fourteen members, whose functions are primarily consultative. The Board advises on educational policy and principles as well as on various administrative questions.

The Primary School System falls into two main categories, Assisted Denominational Schools (246) and Government Schools (48), with a number of private schools as well. The Assisted Denominational Schools are controlled by Boards of Management, but the salaries of teachers in these schools are paid fully by Government and on the same scales as Government teachers. The Denominational Boards of Management provide and maintain their buildings, with the aid of Government building grants. Furniture and equipment in these schools are now provided largely by Government. One of the conditions of a grant is that the school must be open to all children without distinction of religion, nationality or language.

The majority of the Assisted Primary Schools are Roman Catholic (95), Canadian Presbyterian Mission (67) and English Church (60). There are also a few Methodist (11), Moravian (11), Baptist (1) and A.M.E. (1), Assisted Schools.

In the 286 primary schools there were 87,808 pupils on roll with 3,618 in eight Intermediate Schools, which also contain post-primary classes up to School Certificate standard. The distribution of pupils among these schools by religions is as follows:

Roman Catholics	32,092	.	.	34 per cent
Hindus	23,487	.	.	25 " "
English Church	21,954	.	.	23 " "
Moslems	6,573	.	.	7 " "
Presbyterians	3,906	.	.	4 " "

Methodists . . .	1,798 . . .	2 per cent
Moravians . . .	1,679 . . .	2 „ „
Others . . .	2,854 . . .	3 „ „

The majority of the pupils attending denominational schools belong to that denomination except in the case of the Canadian Presbyterian Mission Schools, which have a majority of Hindus and Moslems. Out of 24,961 children attending Canadian Mission Schools 2,703 (10·8 per cent) are Presbyterian, while there are 14,116 Hindus (57 per cent), 3,323 Moslems (13 per cent), 2,753 Roman Catholics (11 per cent), and smaller numbers of other Christian denominations. Out of 28,812 pupils in Roman Catholic Schools, 8,235 (29 per cent) are non-Catholics; there are also 5,512 Roman Catholic pupils in Protestant denominational schools. There are no assisted schools maintained by other than Christian bodies.

Primary education is free and compulsory for all children between the ages of 6 and 12 resident within two miles of a Government or assisted school. The ages of admission to the primary schools are between 5 and 14. No pupil is retained on the roll of a primary school after attaining the age of 15. The primary schools are organized in seven standards with infant departments. The course of instruction is prescribed by regulations drawn up on the advice of the Education Board, and only such text books may be used as are approved by the Board. School attendance leaves considerable room for improvement despite the efforts of seventeen Attendance Officers. The heavy and frequent falls of rain account for much of the absences since few children are equipped to protect themselves from rain.

The primary schools suffer by reason of the shortage of trained and qualified teachers. Very few teachers in primary schools have been educated in secondary schools, and, in 1945, apart from head-teachers and specialist teachers for needlework, handicrafts, housecraft, etc., there were as many as 769 pupil-teachers employed in the schools as compared with 710 trained and 613 untrained assistant teachers.

Apart from the 8 Intermediate Schools (2 Government, 5 Roman Catholic, 1 English Church), in which small fees are charged, there are 8 Assisted Secondary Schools and one Government Secondary School, the Queen's Royal College, which has 428 boys and a staff consisting of 20 graduate masters. These schools charge \$16 per term for tuition, but there are a number of free exhibitions awarded by Government to meritorious pupils from primary schools on the results of an annual public examination. In 1946 there were 47 such exhibitions awarded and the number will increase to 52 in 1947. The 9 recognized Secondary Schools contain 4,190 pupils. The denominational Secondary Schools include St. Mary's College for Boys (R.C.), St. Joseph's Convent (R.C.), and Bishop Anstey's High School for Girls (E.C.) in Port of Spain, Naparima College for Boys (C.M.), Naparima High School for Girls (C.M.), St. Benedict's College for Boys (R.C.), and St. Joseph's High School for Girls (R.C.) in San Fernando, and the Bishop's High School for Boys and Girls (E.C.) in Tobago. These schools prepare pupils for the Cambridge School Certificate and Higher School Certificate examinations. At the December, 1946, examinations, 1,308 candidates sat for the Cambridge School Certificate

Examination. Of this number, 546 candidates were presented by the recognized schools and 371 of these candidates passed. There were 762 Private Candidates for this Examination, of whom 216 were successful. 128 candidates took the Higher School Certificate Examination and 100 passed. On the results of the latter examination, three University Scholarships are awarded annually by Government.

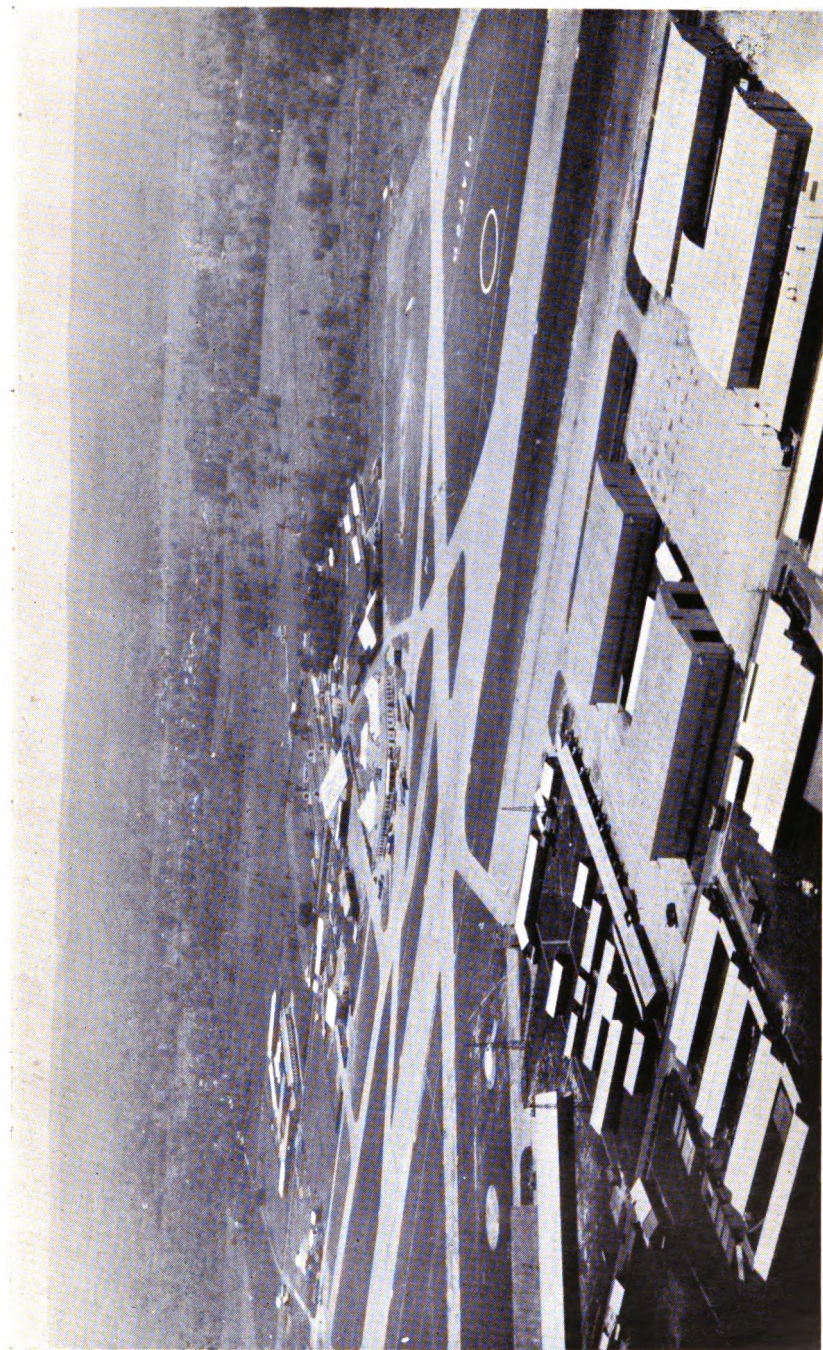
Apart from the above, there are many private schools, of which eighteen are secondary, mainly in Port of Spain. These schools are required to be registered and conform with certain regulations governing buildings, furniture, sanitary arrangements and moral character of the teachers.

Primary teachers are trained at the Government Training College and two other denominational training Colleges. The majority of the students have been pupil-teachers in the primary schools. Most of the secondary school students aspire to enter the Civil Service or commerce if they do not study medicine or law. The courses at the training colleges are of one, two or three years' duration. It is intended, however, to insist on a higher standard of entry and thus reduce the length of the courses. In 1945 there were 137 teachers in training at the Colleges. The training of pupil-teachers is being improved by the appointment of special officers for the purpose.

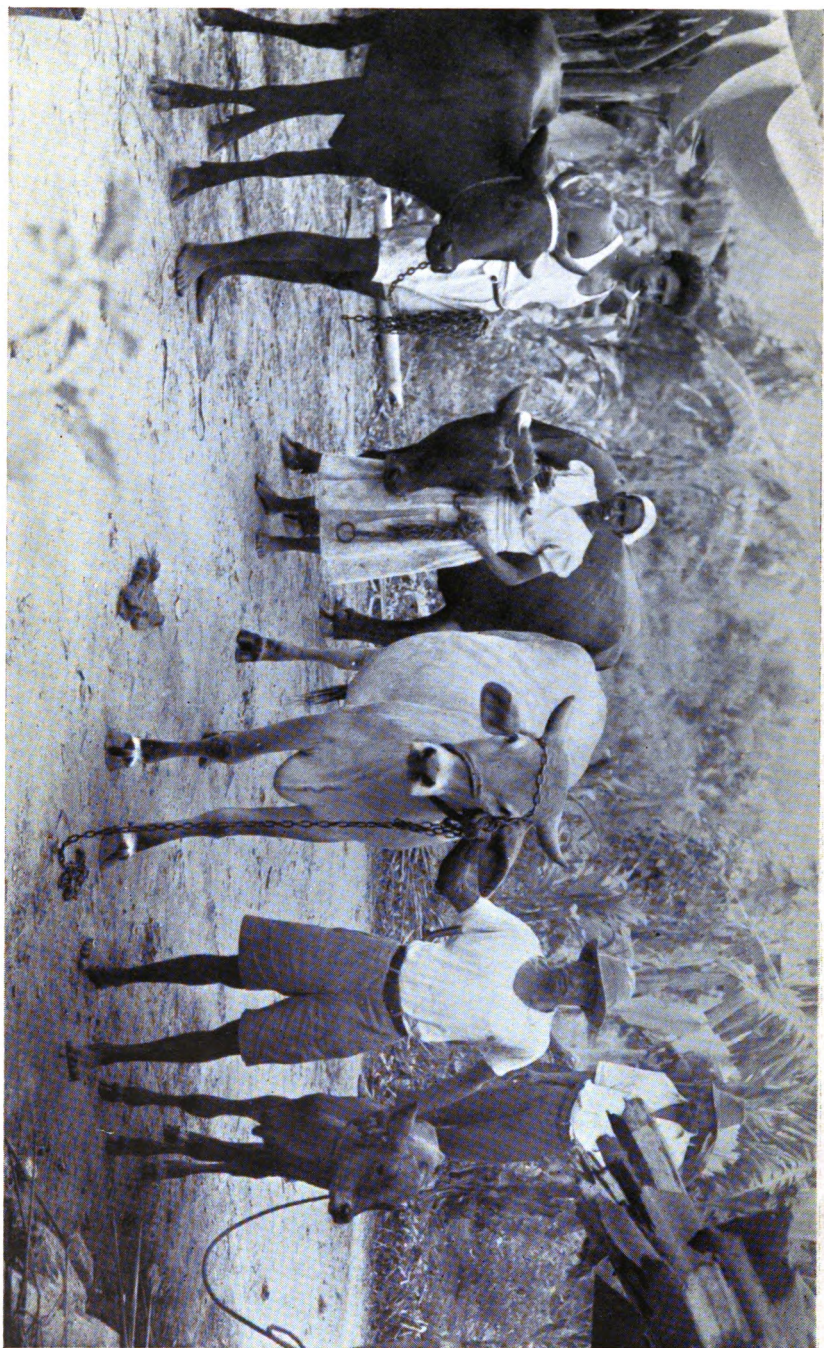
Most schools have gardens, and many of them reach a high standard. There is keen competition for the annual award of a School Garden Shield and other prizes. There are two supervisors of 4-H Clubs, which now number forty-one. They encourage gardening, the rearing of live-stock, handicrafts and housecraft in the pupils' homes.

Technical and commercial education is in the hands of the Board of Industrial Training, a demi-official body in receipt of Government grant. The Board maintains a Junior Technical School (full-time) at San Fernando, and otherwise conducts theoretical and practical evening classes at Port of Spain, San Fernando, and on the Oilfields in preparation for the examinations of the City and Guilds of London Institute. Students of the commercial classes (part-time) are prepared for the usual examinations in shorthand, typewriting and book-keeping. The Board is also charged with the duty of approving apprenticeship indentures and maintaining a register of apprentices. At the end of 1946, 401 registered apprentices and 1,157 other students were attending the Board's classes.

Adult evening classes are being conducted at ten different centres in the Colony. The general aim is to provide the type of instruction that would equip certain sections of the adult population for the duties and responsibilities of intelligent citizenship. The curriculum is not confined to the more usual academic subjects, but instruction is being given in Public Health, Human Relationships, including Civics and Elementary Economics, Music and Art. As a corollary to these classes, a Literacy Campaign was started with the voluntary support of teachers, literary associations and welfare groups. Approximately 2,000 sets of reading material have so far been issued, but results to date have been disappointing as the initial enthusiasm has practically disappeared. It is now proposed to make a fresh start on somewhat different lines in co-operation with the Social Welfare Department.



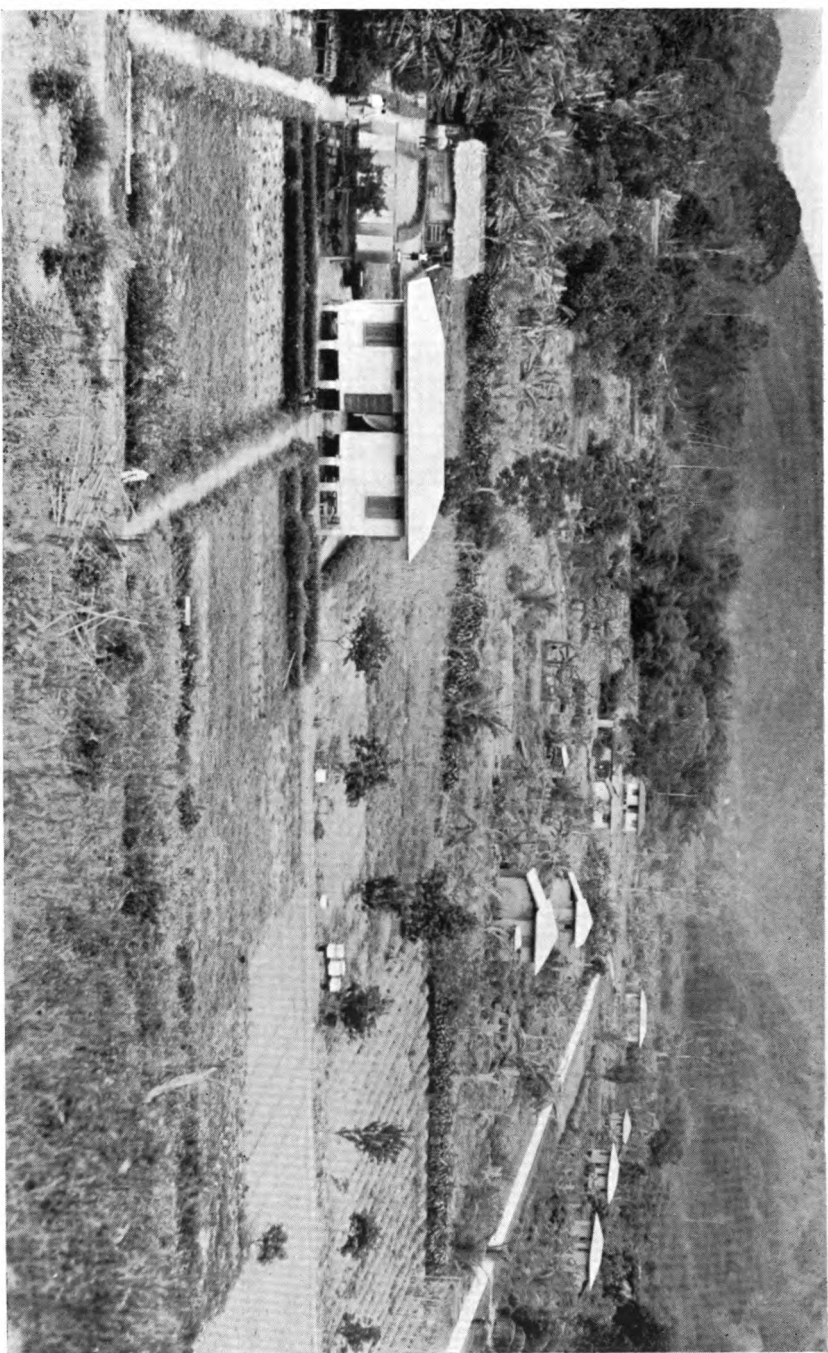
A BIRD'S EYE VIEW OF PIARCO AIRPORT



A SETTLER AND HIS FAMILY DISPLAY SOME DAIRY COWS



QUEEN'S ROYAL COLLEGE, A GOVERNMENT INSTITUTION, FORMALLY OPENED ON 24TH MARCH 1904



PANORAMIC VIEW OF LA PASTORA LAND SETTLEMENT, SANTA CRUZ

There are two orphanages, one maintained by the Dominican Sisters and the other by the Diocesan Board of the Anglican Church; an Industrial School for boys controlled by the Church of England, and one for girls under the control of the Corpus Christi Sisters.

(B) HEALTH

The Health Departments, both of the Municipality and the Government, are doing excellent work in hospital administration and the enlightening of the individual by lectures and hygienic demonstrations. Gone are the days of epidemics, rampant preventable diseases, and an undue high percentage of infant mortality.

The prevailing communicable diseases and the numbers of cases and deaths reported during the year are shown in Table I.

An epidemic of nephritis of a comparatively mild type, with very few fatalities, occurred during the second part of the year. The disease was not notifiable and the number of cases is not known, but they amounted to several hundred. This disease is not included in Table I.

The number of deaths from other causes are shown in Table II. The total number of cases admitted into the three Colonial general hospitals during the year was 25,091, and into the mental hospital, 404. An analysis is given in Table III.

It is not possible to analyse with any accuracy the incidence of diseases in relation to occupation. A general statement can, however, be made on ankylostomiasis and asthma, both of which are very common in the low-lying, sugar-growing areas.

The number and distribution of the institutions in which treatment is provided are given in Table IV.

At the Colonial hospital, Port of Spain, a new hospital block providing for stores, dispensary, offices, lecture room, kitchen and out-patient treatment is nearing completion.

The out-patient section will provide clinics for general medical, surgical and gynæcological cases; ophthalmology; diseases of the ear, nose and throat; diseases of the skin, tuberculosis and psychiatry.

At San Fernando the foundations are being prepared for a 550-bedded hospital.

In the counties the erection of a total of two health offices was completed, and four more are in process of being built.

The Colonial hospitals provide the ordinary medical, surgical and obstetrical facilities. Apparatus for superficial X-ray therapy has been installed at San Fernando. The X-ray and physiotherapeutic facilities now provided are:

At San Fernando, radiography and superficial radiotherapy;

At Port of Spain, physiotherapy, radiography, and both superficial and deep radiotherapy.

At the Mental Hospital apparatus has been installed to provide shock therapy and hyperthermic therapy respectively.

In the districts, special measures were taken against hookworm infestation in two counties. The methods used were mass treatment, a health education campaign, and advice and assistance with household

sanitation. In one of the areas an attempt is being made to develop a family welfare clinic. This clinic provides special examination and treatment for endemic diseases, and is making provision for instruction in mothercraft, home hygiene, dietetics, the control of endemic and venereal diseases, and for periodic examinations, especially of ante-natal and post-natal cases, and of infants and school children.

Anti-malaria measures were continued. A feature of the year's work was the use of DDT on a large scale as a house insecticide. A 5 per cent solution in kerosene was used as a spray on the inside walls (on which the common local anopheline carrier of malaria tends to rest after feeding) and one application was found to be effective for several months.

The destruction of bromeliads, in which one of the second most important malaria carrier breeds, was continued by means of copper sulphate sprays.

Drainage is still an important factor. The main capital works undertaken as a public health measure during the year were:

The cement lining (by means of pre-cast inverts) of 10,500 lineal feet of drainage.

The construction of a syphon on one of the Tobago rivers for anti-larval flushing (this work was not quite completed at the end of the year).

(vi) The medical and nursing establishments are shown in Table V. The posts indicated below were vacant at the end of the year:

Medical Officers, all grades	32
Matrons and Assistant Matrons	7
Senior Nursing Sisters, all grades	18
Ward Sisters, Health Visitors and Nurses	60

In a country with so many slow-moving rivers and so much low-lying land, drainage is an important public health problem. It is now the responsibility of a number of authorities whose activities are only partially co-ordinated. The Department of Works and Hydraulics undertakes all major drainage, including, in certain cases, anti-malaria drainage. Smaller drains and water-courses are generally maintained from health departmental funds or the funds of local health authorities under the supervision of sanitary inspectors of the health department. Certain roadside drains are maintained by local road boards.

The main change in organization made during the year is an attempt to develop certain maternity and child welfare clinics into family clinics, providing special examinations and treatment for endemic diseases for all members of the family. When fully developed, periodic examinations and advice will be available for parents registered with the clinic and for their children.

TABLE I: PREVAILING COMMUNICABLE DISEASES, 1946

Enteric Fever	529
Pneumonia	295
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	303
Tuberculosis (other forms)	7
Diphtheria	18
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	46
Chicken Pox	116
Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis	6

Puerperal Pyrexia	17
Cerebro-spinal Fever	2
Encephalitis Lethargica	—
Malaria	8,954
Dysentery	335
Influenza	4,447
Ankylostomiasis	3,056
Whooping Cough	587
Measles	35

TABLE II : CAUSE OF DEATH

<i>The Principal Causes of Death were:</i>	1945	1946
Enteric Fever	111	91
Malaria	414	355
Influenza	14	20
Dysentery	27	37
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	546	553
Syphilis	78	82
Cancer	229	257
Apoplexy and Cerebral Hæmorrhage	274	280
Convulsions, Infantile	41	39
Cardiac and Valvular Diseases	568	584
Bronchitis	372	351
Broncho-Pneumonia	250	205
Lobar Pneumonia	130	134
Pneumonia (not otherwise defined)	75	80
Diarrhoea and Enteritis	413	400
Ankylostomiasis	67	54
Nephritis	402	338
Diseases of the Puerperal State	122	94
Diseases of Early Infancy	937	926
Old Age	575	585
Other causes	—	2269

TABLE IV : HOSPITALS AND TREATMENT CENTRES

<i>Port of Spain:</i>		
Colonial hospital	(480 beds)	1
Mental hospital	(799 beds)	1
Houses of Refuge	(708 beds)	1
Venereal Diseases hospital	(66 beds)	1
Health Offices (for general diseases)		3
Child Welfare centres (in addition to health offices)		2
Combined Child-welfare centre and health office		1
Venereal Diseases clinic		1
<i>San Fernando:</i>		
Colonial hospital	(382 beds)	1
Health Office (for general diseases)		1
Endemic Disease centre		1
Child Welfare centre		1
<i>Northern Counties (excluding Tobago):</i>		
District hospitals	(total beds 110)	3
Emergency hospital	(total beds 7)	1
Health Offices		27
<i>Southern Counties:</i>		
District hospitals	(total beds 135)	3
Emergency hospital	(total beds 5)	1
Health Offices		41
<i>Tobago:</i>		
Colonial hospital	(70 beds)	1
Health Offices	(17 beds)	17

TABLE V : MEDICAL AND NURSING ESTABLISHMENTS

	<i>Medical offices</i>	<i>Trained nursing staff</i>
General Administration	3	—
Colonial hospitals and mental hospital	39	386*
Special services (including laboratory)	20	128
Public Health and district services	39	65
	<hr/> 101	<hr/> 579†

* Includes 162 mental and 18 artisan mental nurses.

† In addition, there is an establishment for 349 student nurses.

(C) HOUSING

There are three types of housing for the poorer sections of the population of Trinidad and Tobago, namely, rural tapia huts, rural cottages, and urban slums.

Rural tapia huts are nearly all constructed by the occupier and his family, and owned by them, either by their own or rented land in hamlets off the main roads. These huts usually contain two inner rooms, and a gallery around one or more of the sides. The floor is usually beaten earth, the thatch roof is of palm leaves and the siding is of round wood poles with tapia (wattle and daub).

Rural cottages of the more advanced group usually have two to four rooms, with a gallery and kitchen wooden floors, galvanized iron roof, sides of wood, concrete nogging, hollow clay tiles or higher grade of tapia covered with plaster. These cottages are more usually chattel houses on rented land, and located mainly in ribbon development formation along the main roads.

Urban slums are usually rooms rented out singly in old decayed houses or, frankly, barracks put up as congested as possible to bring a high aggregate return to the owners. Repairs and maintenance are negligible and they are without exception foul, dark and insanitary. It is in this class that the most pressing problem lies and the Slum Clearance Committee is concentrating at present by forcibly acquiring and demolishing the insanitary dwellings and building new modern accommodation.

Under the Slum Clearance and Housing (Temporary Provisions) Ordinance, No. 21 of 1944, and the amending Ordinance, No. 22 of 1944, work on the remedying of insanitary conditions in the Slum Areas, and of overcrowding in dwelling-houses in the City of Port of Spain and the Borough of San Fernando was continued during the year 1946, and at its close a total of 108 flats had been constructed in Port of Spain and 48 in San Fernando of 1, 2 and 3-bedroom designs, nearly all of which were occupied immediately after their completion. Accommodation was thereby provided for an equivalent number of families who were dispossessed within the slums of Port of Spain and San Fernando. Under these projects it is proposed to construct 546 additional flats in Port of Spain and 116 in San Fernando.

The rentals of the 1, 2 and 3-bedroom flats in Port of Spain and San Fernando have been fixed at the uneconomic figures of \$9.00, \$12.00 and \$15.00 per month respectively, and this has only been made possible by

the contributions payable by Government and the Local Authorities of the City of Port of Spain and the Borough of San Fernando under the provisions of the Slum Clearance and Housing Ordinance towards the subsidization of such rentals.

In order to safeguard against a reversion to slum conditions, certain acquired properties, owing to the unsuitability of their sites for development, *vis-a-vis* re-development areas, have been, and will be, reconveyed to their former owners under lease for 999 years, subject to the properties being remodelled or reconstructed in accordance with the minimum building requirements of the Slum Clearance Committee, while other properties within declared Slum Clearance Areas which have not been acquired will be required to be remodelled or reconstructed.

Six Housing Settlements have been constructed by the Planning and Housing Commission. The Morvant Settlement, which is approximately four miles to the east of Port of Spain, and the St. James Settlement, which is within the City, provide accommodation for many who previously resided within the Slums. Similarly, the Mon Repos and Navet and Les Efforts Settlements, which are located within the Borough of San Fernando, house many former slum dwellers within that Borough.

The remaining two settlements at Hubertstown and Siparia are in the neighbourhood of certain oilfields in the southern section of the Island.

The houses in the Settlements are of various designs and colours, and the curtilages are defined by hedges grown by the tenants, as permanent fences, are not permitted under the tenancy agreements.

At Morvant Settlement, located outside the City of Port of Spain, a church and school are established, and another church and school will soon be constructed. This Settlement is served with a Health Centre, Provision and Drug Shops, and trade centres in which cobblers, tailors, barbers, etc., will ply their trades. This Settlement also provides a recreation ground, children's playground, and Government proposes to construct a market in the near future. A site for a cinema has also been granted under lease.

Given hereunder is a summary of the completed houses in the various Settlements at the end of 1946, practically all of which are tenanted:

	<i>One Bedroom</i>	<i>Two Bedroom</i>	<i>Three Bedroom</i>
Morvant	168	460	116
St. James	90	—	—
Mon Repos and Navet	38	306	58
Hubertstown	—	51	—
Siparia	—	20	—
Les Efforts	—	30	22
TOTAL	296	867	196

The rentals of the 1, 2 and 3-bedroom houses in the above Settlements are fixed at the uneconomic rentals of \$4.00, \$6.00 and \$12.00 per month, respectively, except in the oil-bearing districts at Hubertstown and Siparia, where the 2-bedroom houses located there are rented at \$10.00 per month

each. In the Settlements located within Port of Spain and San Fernando contributions are payable by Government and the Local Authorities of those two towns towards subsidization of the rentals, while in Settlements located outside these towns the full contribution (namely, the amount payable by Government plus an additional contribution at the same rate) is payable from the general revenue of the Colony.

In addition to the above, two Rural Housing Schemes in the sugar areas of the Colony—one at Caroni and the other at Williamsville—were proceeded with. Under these schemes the Sugar Companies, namely, Messrs. Caroni Ltd. and the Usine Ste. Madeleine Sugar Company, respectively, made a free grant of the necessary land, while the cost of development is being borne by the Government.

In these schemes provision has been made for amenities and social services, and the allotments are varied in size to permit those who are so inclined to undertake vegetable growing and farming.

Committees have been appointed by the Governor to make recommendations to Government as to the persons who should be offered lots on which to erect their own houses, and the amount of subsidy which should be granted to each based on 10 per cent of the cost of construction of their houses up to a maximum of \$100.00.

(D) SOCIAL WELFARE

The promotion of Community Life

Rural development work by the Social Welfare Department continues to take the form mainly of assisting rural communities to organize themselves into strong voluntary associations, and to undertake activities aiming at community improvement, both socially and economically. Most of the work of the rural welfare officers is, therefore, with groups, advising and assisting them in their organization, programmes and activities.

Activities have been on a severely practical basis, similar to the 'Better Village' approach carried out in other agricultural countries, and include the encouragement of handicrafts, cottage industries and village fairs, the promotion of thrift and co-operative enterprise, the provision of community meeting places, the carrying out of health campaigns, cookery demonstrations and other home improvement projects. Also included have been the introduction of new features into the recreational social and cultural programmes of individual clubs and groups.

The year 1946 saw the formation of many women's, youth, thrift, co-operative and general welfare groups in new areas as well as some District Welfare Councils, and a consolidation and extension of activities in existing groups.

Valuable work has been done by Voluntary District Welfare Councils co-ordinating community effort on an area basis beyond the scope of primary groups and in building up a sense of responsibility. A Colony Federation of women's groups was formed during the year with thirty-seven women's groups as member organizations. An interesting experiment worth mentioning was the formation, from ideas suggested by the Social Welfare Department, of a Community Chest and Council in Tunapuna, with representatives from four charitable and welfare agencies,

the churches and prominent citizens, for the more efficient raising of funds for their main projects.

Promotion of community life is done between the Social Welfare Department and Trinidad and Tobago Welfare—in voluntary organization devoted to promoting welfare work in rural areas.

The groups with which the rural officers are in contact range from such primary groups as youth groups, women's groups, thrift and study groups, co-operatives groups, sports clubs, handicraft groups and welfare associations (with and without separate sections), to District Welfare Councils—the Council being a secondary body made up of representatives from the various groups of its area which are affiliated to it. Community organization was observed to follow two main lines. In some areas the first group formed is a general Welfare Association with one set of officers. As its programme develops and its activities become more specialized the Association then creates separate sections for youth, women, thrift, and so on, with separate officers for each section. In other areas, especially where there is some influence of town life, the tendency is to form separate specialized groups from the beginning, and later co-ordinate activities by forming a District Welfare Council.

At the end of 1946 the Social Welfare Department was in contact with sixteen District Welfare Councils, many of which carry the designation of 'Community Council'.

Community Centres

At the beginning of 1946, Government granted \$11,400 towards assisting local communities in building community centres, \$7,500 was allocated to Scarborough, Tobago, \$3,000 to Mon Repos in the south, and \$900 to Sans Souci Welfare Association in the north, for that purpose. These grants were made on the basis of efforts already shown, the condition that the community would raise a similar amount in cost of materials and labour, and in relation to size of population. By the end of the year all three districts had drawn up plans for their buildings and were getting ahead with raising the necessary funds.

The Couva Community House, which was acquired by Government in 1945, has been slow in starting, but has begun to function. A branch unit of the Central Library has been opened at this Community House.

Juvenile Delinquency, Probation Services, etc.

During the year two major changes in Probation Service policy have been carried out. The administration of the service was transferred from the Social Welfare Department to the Judiciary. This has facilitated co-operative working with other Court Officers to an appreciable extent.

The service has been strengthened by the appointment of full-time officers, which has permitted the extension of the system into the Adult Courts, whereas previously its use had been practically confined to juveniles.

Development. Throughout the year there has been a steady acceleration in the use made of probation by the Courts. The chief advance has been in the adult field. The Magistrates have kept to the principle of using probation for the *more serious* offenders who would alternatively have been

sentenced to terms of imprisonment or committed to penal reformatory institutions, and have not regarded it as a mere appendage to a bond.

Attention has been principally directed to the post-juvenile group of adolescent offenders falling in the age range of 16 to 21 years. 181 young offenders of both sexes in this age group have been put under supervision during the year. This group is productive of a heavy proportion of the offenders coming before the Court and its members are at an age when they are still susceptible to wise guidance at a time when they are particularly subject to adverse influences. It provides a very fertile field for reformatory work by probation treatment.

A total of 455 persons have been under supervision during the period under review. The majority will not complete their term of probation until 1947. It is not possible, therefore, to give a comprehensive statistic of results. Those cases which have been completed have, almost without exception, been under the supervision of the part-time officers.

Probationers who are not responding to the probation officers' efforts are exceptional and the indications are that a review of the cases which will be completed during the course of 1947 will compare favourably with results in the United Kingdom where the system has been well established for many years.

In the juvenile field there has also been an appreciable advance in the use of probation methods. 31.15 per cent of all juveniles coming before the Courts as offenders have been put on probation as against 14.55 per cent in 1945.

Apart from increased confidence on the part of the Magistrates, this is attributable in a large extent to the introduction of full pre-trial investigation by Probation Officers into the background and antecedents of the offenders and the submission of written reports containing factual data, which assist the Court in deciding on the form of treatment best calculated to succeed.

The Service has been reorganized and strengthened around a nucleus of full-time officers who are Civil Servants and have been declared permanent and pensionable officers.

The services of the part-time officers, who are representatives of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul, the Carmelite Order of Corpus Christi and the Salvation Army have been retained. They comprise two male Roman Catholic Officers, one woman Roman Catholic Officer, three male Salvation Army Officers, and four women Salvation Army Officers.

Six new posts of full-time probation officers were created and, pending the approval of the Secretary of State, two full-time officers were appointed on secondment from the Education Department and the Social Welfare Department, and took up their duties as from the 1st January, 1946. The remaining four officers were appointed as from the 1st August, 1946.

These six new posts brought the total number of probation officers, both full-time and part-time, to sixteen. Each Magistrates Court in the Colony has thereby been provided with the services of at least one full-time probation officer upon whom to call and one or more part-time officers of both sexes.

As the work has developed the Magistrates have formed Probation Com-

mittees to review the work of the probation officers in individual cases. Such Committees have been formed in St. George East, St. George West, and San Fernando. Their membership is preponderantly non-official and is designed to obtain liaison and co-operation with the religious and voluntary social service societies.

The Committees meet under the Chairmanship of the Magistrate to receive reports from the probation officers. They have functioned well and give promise of providing a useful and necessary link with local organizations. They are not yet Statutory Committees and are advisory to the Magistrates and Chief Probation Officer as regards the appointment of voluntary probation associates.

The important part religion plays in reformatory work has been catered for by a scheme for appointing voluntary workers to assist the probation officers when the latter are called upon to supervise persons of another religious persuasion. They do not relieve the officer of any part of his supervisory duties, but work in association with him to endeavour to win back the probationer to an observance of his religious duties. A start has been made in this side of the work and a number of volunteers have come forward. It is dependent for its success upon the experience and energy of the Probation Officers and, in view of the comparatively short time the full-time officers have been working, its development has not been hurried.

A Probation Officers' Association has been formed to provide the necessary focal centre and stimulus.

The training of officers has been the responsibility of the Chief Probation Officer. Such officers undergo a preliminary course in the theory and practice of probation prior to taking up their duties.

This course included general principles of judicial administration, and approach to criminology, an outline of the probation system and methods, specialized individual work methods in comparison with general social 'case work', general and criminal psychology with particular reference to the adolescent offender, the law relating to probation, juveniles, personnel statistics, and general social work of the courts. Practical training is still being given in the ordinary course of their duties.

Per capita cost of Probation. The cost *per capita* for supervision of probationers has been approximately \$40 per annum. This figure is capable of appreciable reduction in a full year's working, but the full-time probation officers have had to be trained and to gain experience. The overhead costs for the year under review have had to include the period devoted to their training.

This compares favourably with the cost of imprisonment. It is calculated conservatively that those persons put under the supervisions of probation officers would, alternatively, have served a total of nearly sixty prison years after deduction of possible remission time. Juveniles who would otherwise have been committed to reformatory institutions, are not included in this calculation; nor those young offenders who would have served from one to three years penal disciplinary training.

General

In many of the cases investigated by probation officers the alternatives

of fining, imprisonment and detention in reformatory institutions, have been recommended to the Courts.

Investigation of cases occupies a considerable part of a probation officer's time, and, therefore, the volume of his work cannot be accurately gauged by the numbers put on probation.

In most Court districts probation officers have been called upon to investigate applications for admission to orphanages, matrimonial dispute and affiliation cases.

In addition, the training of probation officers, the Chief Probation Officer has lectured to the Police, youth training groups and voluntary social service associations, and has conducted a course of three months' duration in general social work arising from the Courts, to a group of religious social workers working in the field of delinquency and domestic problems.

Chapter VIII: Legislation

Sixty-one Ordinances were passed during the year 1946, of which the following are the more important:

The Corporal Punishment Ordinance, No. 1, reintroduced the imposition of sentences of corporal punishment on offenders above the age of 16 years for certain offences for a period of two years.

The Merchant Shipping (Amendment) Ordinance, No. 2, provides for the examination of, and the grant of, certificates of competency to masters, mates and engineers of intercolonial ships.

The Census Ordinance, No. 9, provides for the taking from time to time of a census of the Colony, and in particular, for a census on the 9th of April, 1946, in conjunction with eight other West Indian Colonies.

The Legislative Council (Elections) Ordinance, No. 10, provides for the registration of persons entitled to vote at elections of members of the Legislative Council and to regulate the procedure at such elections. The Ordinance also introduces adult suffrage for British subjects.

The Special Reserve Police Ordinance, No. 14, replaces the Defence (Special Reserve Police) Regulations, 1942, under which a special reserve police force was established and provides for the continuation of the Force on a permanent basis.

The County Councils Ordinance, No. 18, replaces the County Councils Ordinance, 1945, in which the electoral procedure laid down was based on the provisions of the Legislative Council Ordinance, Ch. 2, No. 2, and introduces the procedure contained in the Legislative Council (Elections) Ordinance, 1946.

The Adoption of Children Ordinance, No. 31, provides for the adoption of children and the setting up of an Adoption Board which will receive applications from parents, guardians and adopters in respect of the adoption of children; make investigations concerning the adoption of children for the consideration of the Court and act as guardian *ad litem* of any child in respect of whom an adoption order is sought.

The Hotels (Development Encouragement) Ordinance, No. 36, is designed to encourage the extension of the hotel industry in the Colony by granting relief in respect of customs duties, excise duties and income tax to persons

who expend monies upon the construction or equipment of hotels in the Colony and for purposes connected therewith or incidental thereto.

The Municipal Elections Ordinance, No. 43, prevents the nomination of persons as candidates for election without their knowledge or consent, makes provision for the appointment of one or more subsidiary polling stations for any Ward for the purpose of relieving congestion at polling stations, and also for the extension of the hours of voting and the period for the counting of votes.

The Factories Ordinance, No. 44, introduces into the Colony factory legislation based on the United Kingdom Factories Act, 1937, establishes an inspectorate for factories, and gives inspectors the powers necessary for the performance of their duties.

The Gas Cylinders (Use, Conveyance and Storage) Ordinance, No. 45, is designed to secure safety in the use, storage and conveyance of cylinders containing gases in a compressed state, and is based on the Gas Cylinders (Conveyance) Regulations, 1931, of the United Kingdom.

The Judicature (Amendment) Ordinance, No. 51, provides for the appointment of liability in cases of contributory negligence and empowers the Court to assess compensation under the Workmen's Compensation Ordinance where the workman so elects.

The Production of Cane Ordinance, No. 61, replaces the Production of Cane Ordinance, 1944, and ensures that the practice of making contracts between farmers and manufacturers which previously existed, and which it is regarded as important to preserve, is continued under the Ordinance. The Ordinance also contains a revised formula for the calculation of the price of farmers' canes.

Chapter IX: Law and Order

(A) JUSTICE

The laws of the Colony as administered in the Courts are the common law of England, the doctrines of equity and statutes of general application of the Imperial Parliament which were in force in England on the 1st March, 1848, and which are deemed to have been introduced into and enacted in the Colony as from that date, and local Ordinances contained in 1940 Revised Edition, and those passed from year to year thereafter by the Legislature.

The Courts of the Colony are as follows:

1. *The Supreme Court*

This Court is a Superior Court of Record and consists of a Chief Justice and four Puisne Judges, where Law and Equity are concurrently administered and in it is vested all jurisdiction in Matrimonial Causes, Lunacy, Bankruptcy, Admiralty, suits to establish legitimacy, etc. Its jurisdiction is exercised as nearly as possible in accordance with the practice and procedure for the time being in force in the High Court of Justice in England so far as such practice and procedure is not displaced by local Rules of Court.

Every action and proceeding, and all business arising out of the same is, so far as is practicable and convenient, heard and determined by a single

judge, but in certain specified cases and with leave of the Court, he may be assisted by a jury.

Indictable offences are also tried by the judges of this Court sitting with a common jury of nine in all cases except Murder, when the number is increased to twelve. By leave of the Court a special jury of nine may, in any case, be empanelled.

The appellate jurisdiction of the Court consists of:

The Full Court. To this Court appeals are brought from the decisions of judges in these matters specified in the judicature Ordinance.

The Court of Appeal. This Court hears appeals from the decisions of Magistrates and Judges of the Petty Civil Courts. It is constituted by two judges, but may be, and often is, by three (3) judges.

Court of Criminal Appeal. Persons convicted on Indictment may appeal to this Court as of right on any question of law or by leave of a judge on questions of fact and severity of sentence. Three judges constitute this Court.

2. *Petty Civil Courts*

These are established in various parts of the Colony and have jurisdiction to try civil matters where the cause of action does not exceed \$240.00. They have no equitable jurisdiction and follow closely on the lines of the County Courts in England. They are presided over by a Stipendiary Magistrate of the District.

3. *Magistrates' Courts*

They are counterparts of English Police Courts and exercise similar jurisdiction in criminal and quasi criminal matters.

4. *Coroners' Courts*

This Court is presided over by a Stipendiary Magistrate of the District. Its function and procedure are similar to those of Coroners in England, except that he sits without a jury.

Where, however, the matter for inquiry arises in his harbour, the Harbour Master discharges the duties of a Coroner.

5. *West Indian Court of Appeal*

This Court, which is the creature of an Imperial Act of Parliament, hears and determines appeals, so far as this Colony is concerned, from decisions of the Supreme Court in its Civil jurisdiction in all matters not specifically assigned to the Full Court. It is constituted by any three Chief Justices of the Colonies of Trinidad, British Guiana, Barbados, and the Leeward and Windward Islands, and sits in each Colony as and when required. Its Registrar is the Registrar of the Supreme Court of the Colony.

Barristers and solicitors have the right to practise in all the Courts, but Solicitors have no right of audience in the Supreme Court.

The Judges of the Supreme Court are *ex-officio* Commissioners under the Workmen's Compensation Ordinance and hear all claims arising under the Ordinance for compensation by injured workmen.

(B) POLICE

The Police Force is in charge of a Commissioner and consists of a

Deputy Commissioner, 22 Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents, 23 Inspectors, 281 subordinate Officers and 1,081 constables. It is an armed force and is charged with the prevention and detection of crime and the repression of internal disturbances. The Force is administered in seven police divisions, comprising 57 police stations in Trinidad and five stations in Tobago. In addition, separate branches are maintained:

- (a) for criminal investigation, including a fingerprint bureau (55,000 persons classified);
- (b) a traffic branch; and
- (c) a depot for the training of recruits, and for advanced instruction. There is also a band and a mounted section with 39 horses on the strength of the Depot. The Police Force also mans the whole-time fire brigades in Port of Spain and San Fernando.

Certain agricultural and industrial concerns police their properties with forces of supplemental police appointed as such by the Commissioner, who is responsible for their efficiency. An establishment of Special Police, available to assist the regular force when required, is maintained, sanctioned strength 880. Similarly, volunteer fire brigades assist the regular brigades in Port of Spain and San Fernando, and act independently in other towns.

The Force maintains fifty motor vehicles for all purposes (in addition to fire fighting implements) and nine launches for protection of the harbours.

Conditions created by the war, the establishment of U.S. bases, the presence of large numbers of servicemen and merchant seamen, *produced a large increase of crime and disorders, particularly in Port of Spain city.* Special measures were taken under the Defence Regulations in 1942 to deal with this. The powers of magistrates to award punishments on summary conviction were enhanced, minimum sentences were provided for a certain class of offence, and the hours during which intoxicating liquor could be sold were considerably curtailed. Special powers were given the Commissioner of Police to deal with premises licensed for sale of intoxicating liquor and to control taxi drivers. *These special measures brought immediate results. Post-war conditions, which have resulted in considerable under employment, are also giving rise to an increase of crime.* A younger generation, who were brought up in time of easy money, have not been taught the necessity for working hard, and the Colony is still supporting a large number of immigrant labourers from the smaller islands who were attracted here in the boom years of the war. It was not possible during the war to keep the Police Force up to strength, as suitable candidates for recruitment were not available, being attracted to more lucrative employment readily obtainable. The conditions of service for the subordinate ranks were considerably improved in the year under review, and every effort is now being made to bring the Force up to strength as the surest way of reducing crime and maintaining better order. It was found necessary to reintroduce corporal punishment as a sentence to be awarded by a judge for certain classes of offences involving violence. This measure became effective on the 1st of January 1946, but in actual practice the courts have made very sparing use of it.

The attached figures show the incidence of more serious crime in 1946.

ANALYSIS OF REPORTS OF SERIOUS CRIMES
Period from 1st January to 31st December, 1946

	No. of Cases Reported				Disposal of True Cases			
	Total	False or mistake of fact	True	Conviction	Discharged or acquitted after prosecution	Withdrawn or otherwise disposed of after prosecution	Pending	Not prosecuted
<i>Offences against the Person:</i>								
Abduction	5	—	5	1	1	—	2	1
Concealment of birth	4	1	3	—	—	—	—	3
Manslaughter	7	—	7	1	1	—	4	1
Murder	24	1	23	1	—	—	21	1
Attempted Murder (Sec. 9-13, Chapter 4, No. 9)	18	4	14	2	—	—	11	1
Rape	58	14	44	3	3	—	26	12
Unnatural offences	25	2	23	2	—	—	10	11
Wounding (Felonious)	104	3	101	39	1	1	53	7
<i>Offences against Property:</i>								
Arson	65	8	57	1	3	—	15	38
Burglary	85	5	80	10	2	—	12	56
Breakings	748	46	702	75	8	4	85	530
Entering dwelling-house by night	36	—	36	1	—	—	1	34
Forgery	68	2	66	29	1	—	24	12
Larceny or embezzlement of Government Funds	5	—	5	3	—	—	1	1
All offences under larceny, Ordinance value over \$96	301	23	278	40	3	3	40	192
Robbery	87	20	67	6	4	—	27	30
Malicious damages over \$96	13	2	11	—	2	—	—	9
<i>Offences against the State:</i>								
Counterfeiting and coinage	6	—	6	2	—	—	1	3
Perjury	3	—	3	1	—	—	2	—
Riot	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Treason and Sedition	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	1663	131	1532	217	29	8	335	943

(C) PRISONS

Penal Administration

The Administrative staff of the Prisons Department consists of one Superintendent, one Deputy Superintendent, and three Assistant Superintendents. They are responsible for the administration of the Prisons of the Colony and the Young Offenders Detention Institute. The Annual Training Course for the subordinate prison officers was held during August and September. Thirty-six officers attended, including two from St. Kitts. Of these, twenty-six officers satisfactorily passed the examination.

In the adult prisons it is possible to practise practically every trade, and the most excellent results are obtained. This is due to the fact that the majority of repairs to buildings, erection of new buildings, etc., is undertaken with prison labour under the supervision of the Public Works Department. All staff uniforms and prisoners' clothing and the Department's furniture requirements are made by prison labour. A certain amount of work is undertaken for private individuals, such as mat-making and articles of furniture; this is, however, kept to a minimum. The daily average of lads between ages of 16 years and 21 years detained was 61·70. This is a considerable decrease from previous years. The usual activities were carried out during the year: school was regularly attended, trades are practised, and games, classes, etc., provided. There is at present no similar facilities for juvenile females, but it is hoped to provide same in the near future.

Practically every prisoner is assisted in some way on his discharge from prison, either by monetary grants, tools, or clothing. This is in accordance with the length of sentence served. It has not yet been found practicable to form a Discharge Prisoners' Aid Society. Plans have, however, been formulated, and when put into operation, will greatly increase the effectiveness of the aid in discharge and the after-care of prisoners. The spiritual welfare of all prisoners is taken care of by the respective denominational chaplains. The chaplains supervise the prisoners' libraries, in addition to holding regular services and interviews.

The health of the prison population continued good. 1·4 per cent only having had to be admitted to the infirmary. There were twelve deaths, including five judicial executions. The total number of committals to prisons was 5,864, or 325 less than for 1945. The number of debtors committed to prison was thirty-four, or seventeen more than for 1945. Of these, fourteen paid the amounts due either on admission or during sentence. For non-compliance with wife maintenance and affiliation Orders, 159 persons were committed in 1946 as against 114 in 1945; thirty-one paid the arrears and were discharged.

The re-introduction of the power to award corporal punishment by the Courts resulted in six offenders being ordered a total of sixty-six strokes. The instrument used was the 'cat'. The offences committed were: Wounding with intent to murder, and rape.

EXPENDITURE AND REVENUE

Expenditure

Emoluments to Staff	\$158,057·36
-------------------------------	--------------

Maintenance of Prisoners (including aid on discharge and after-care expenses,)	\$137,880.50
	<hr/>
	\$295,937.86
	<hr/>

Revenue

Prison Industries	\$3,158.05
Miscellaneous Revenue (Unauthorized money found on prisoners and premises)	\$13.53
Fines paid on admission or during sentence	\$11,549.24
	<hr/>
	\$14,720.82
	<hr/>

The total cost of maintaining a prisoner (exclusive of upkeep of buildings) for the year was \$295.35 as compared with \$265.72 for 1945.

The cost of feeding alone was \$95.48, or 26.16 cents per day, as compared with \$85.28, or 23.37 cents per day, in 1945.

Chapter X: Public Utilities

ELECTRICITY SUPPLY

The public electricity supply of Trinidad is publicly owned and operated by:

- (a) Trinidad and Tobago Electricity Commission (Government);
- (b) Port of Spain Corporation Electricity Board (Municipal).

The Trinidad and Tobago Electricity Commission and the Port of Spain Corporation Electricity Board came into being on January 1st, 1946, as the result of a division of the assets and liabilities of the Trinidad Electricity Board, which had operated the undertaking as trustees for the Port of Spain Corporation from July, 1937, after it had been acquired by the Corporation from the Trinidad Electric Co. Ltd. on the termination of its thirty-year franchise.

As a result of the division, the Trinidad and Tobago Electricity Commission took over the generation of electrical energy in the northern part of the Island and the distribution and sale of energy outside the limits of Port of Spain, while the Corporation Board took over the distribution and sale of energy within the city limits, together with the Transportation system and the Housewiring and Merchandising Departments formerly operated by the Trinidad Electricity Board. The Corporation Board buy energy in bulk from the Commission.

The Commission's Power Station is located in Port of Spain and contains 7,500 Kw. of steam turbine plant and 8,300 Kw. of diesel engine plant, generating at 6,600 volts, 60 cycles per second.

The Commission supplies about 10,000,000 units per year to about 7,000 consumers over an area extending about 4 miles north, 9 miles west, and 16 miles east, of Port of Spain. They use 33,000 volts for transmission and 2,300 and 4,000 volts for primary distribution. Low tension distribu-

tion is carried out at 230 volts, 3-phase and 230/115 volts, 3-wire, single-phase.

The Commission have recently extended their lines about 4 miles south to the village of Caroni, and are now extending another 12 miles eastward to the town of Sangre Grande.

The Commission's plans for the future include the erection of a new steam-power station in the south of the Island, interconnected with the Port of Spain plant by a 45-mile 66,000-volt transmission line, which will supply energy to intervening rural areas. The Commission is also planning to install a diesel electric plant and distribution system in Scarborough, Tobago, where as yet there is no public supply.

The Corporation Board supplies about 18,000,000 units a year to about 10,000 consumers within the City limits of Port of Spain at the same low-tension distribution voltages as used by the Commission.

WATERWORKS

The Central Water Board (constituted under the Central Waterworks Ordinance, Chapter 37, No. 1) was superseded by the Central Water Distribution Authority (established under Ordinance No. 6 of 1944) on, and with effect, from 1st July, 1944.

As from 1st July, 1944, the Central Water Distribution Authority took over the functions of distribution and rating of the Central Water Board and the Department of Hydraulics (constituted under the Waterworks and Water Conservation Ordinance 5 of 1944), assumed responsibility for those duties of the Central Water Board relating to impounding, winning, pumping and purification of water.

Under Ordinance 5 of 1944, certain waterworks and other property of Central Water Board were deemed to have been transferred to Government. All the remaining property not so transferred became the property of Central Water Distribution Authority in accordance with Ordinance 6 of 1944.

While there has been hardly any change in the principles of the Central Waterworks Ordinance, Chapter 37, No. 1, as repealed and replaced by the Central Water Distribution authority, Ordinance No. 6, of 1944, the main point of difference is that whereas the Central Water Works Ordinance dealt with 'waterworks', including reservoirs, trunk mains and distributing mains, in the new Ordinance, 'waterworks' only means the distribution system vested in the Central authority.

Government has administratively accepted the policy that the Department of Hydraulics should concern itself with the technical aspects of making potable water available for sale in bulk to the Central Authority, which should be regarded as the central distributor of all water both to local distribution authorities, including the corporations of Port of Spain, San Fernando and Arima in bulk, and to consumers in the several distribution areas under its control, through public standpipes or otherwise by means of services.

Distribution System

It is the responsibility of the central authority to operate and maintain

the distribution system and to apply its funds in extension thereof, so far as may be expedient for the performance of its functions under the Ordinance.

The Central Government has undertaken to bear the capital cost of producing water under the Central Colony scheme. It has also been agreed that the capital cost of new distribution systems as constructed by the Department of Hydraulics, and handed over to central authority for operation and maintenance, should be borne by the Central Government. A capital value of \$1,704,418.74 was placed by Government on that portion of the waterworks assets of the Central Water Board handed over to the central authority under Ordinance No. 6 of 1944, and in keeping with Government's agreed policy in this connection only the interest charges thereon at the rate of $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent per annum, or \$59,655.00, is repayable to Government from the funds of the central authority. The Sinking Fund Charges are met from the general revenue of the Colony.

Rating

The central authority under, and by virtue of, the provision of the Central Water Distribution Authority Ordinance, 1944, No. 6 of 1944, is empowered to levy and collect water rates and/or charges. Such rates and/or charges are fixed by the central authority from time to time, and are subject to the approval of the Governor-in-Council and to confirmation or amendment of the Legislative Council, before they can be legally imposed. The principle of rating is based on the annual value of premises situated within distribution areas as defined by proclamation published in accordance with the provisions of Ordinance, 1944, No. 6 of 1944.

The general water rate is levied on all premises situate in distribution areas which are within a quarter of a mile from a public standpipe, whether such premises are supplied with water by means of a service or not, that is to say, it is a rate payable by owners of premises which enjoy the amenities of a standpipe service.

Metered Water Supplies

The central authority may, with the approval of the Governor-in-Council, conclude special agreements for supply of water in bulk to the Government, or any municipality or person, on such terms and conditions as may be thought appropriate. Agreements have been concluded with the Port of Spain and San Fernando Corporations for the supply of water in bulk for re-distribution in those municipalities at the special rate of 12 cents per 1,000 gallons; also with the Royal Naval Establishments locally and the Wharf Superintendent, for a supply to shipping at the special domestic and non-domestic rates of 25 cents and 50 cents per 1,000 gallons, respectively; the United States Authorities, Naval and Army units, 60 cents per 1,000 gallons; Trinidad Leaseholds, Limited—domestic, 15 cents per 1,000 gallons, and non-domestic (Shipping), 72 cents per 1,000 gallons.

Financial Provisions

The central authority is required on or before the 15th of November of

each year to submit for the approval of the Governor and the Legislative Council an estimate of probable revenue and expenditure of the central authority for the twelve months commencing on the following 1st January, and such estimate shall, when approved, not be departed from without the consent of the Governor and the Legislative Council.

Revenue and Expenditure, 1946

The revised estimates of expenditure for the year 1946 aggregated \$443,693, of which the principal items were salaries \$63,467, wages \$44,276, purchase of water \$174,636, general and operating expenses \$50,544, charges on account of loans \$59,826. There was a saving of \$25,584 on the original estimate of \$469,277. The central authority earned a gross revenue of \$463,335 during 1946, classified under the following main headings, namely:

General water rate \$176,070, water service rate \$10,000, meter rate \$101,040, bulk sales \$166,300, which resulted in a net surplus on the year's working of \$19,642.

Water Distribution

The total quantity of water purchased in bulk from the Hydraulics Department—2,542,463,286 gallons; Arima Borough Council: Maturita—417,006 gallons and United States Authorities, Cumuto—844,190 gallons, by the central authority for re-distribution during the year 1946 was 2,543,724,482 gallons, at an average cost of 6·8 cents per 1,000 gallons. In order to meet its expenditure of \$443,693 it was necessary to resell its water at an average price of 17·4 cents per 1,000 gallons. The central authority supplied the municipalities with 901,184,571 gallons during the year 1946 under the terms of special agreements at 12 cents per 1,000 gallons, yielding \$108,142.20, which meant, that in order to cover the remainder of its estimated expenditure, it was necessary to sell 1,642,539,911 gallons at an average cost of 20·4 cents per 1,000 gallons. It is, therefore, disclosed that the average distribution cost per 1,000 gallons of water supplied throughout the several distribution areas was 13·6 cents per 1,000 gallons.

Department of Hydraulics in 1946 had produced 2,416,837,586 gallons of water in Trinidad and 125,625,700 in Tobago, at a cost of 6·83 cents per 1,000 gallons.

Chapter XI: Communications

The Colony is connected with the British Isles, Europe, North and South America, the other West Indian Islands, Africa, Asia and Australia, by means of several lines of British and Foreign Steamships.

The voyage by sea, both to London and to Halifax, may be covered in between twelve and fourteen days, according to itinerary, and to New York in four to five days. Modern aviation has placed Trinidad within even considerably shorter travelling time to the points mentioned. An

experimental, or trial flight, has demonstrated the potentialities of a service between Trinidad and London in thirty-two hours.

Other external communications are maintained:

- (a) by Cable and Wireless;
- (b) by Government wireless stations in Trinidad and in Tobago.

Internal communications comprise:

A Government coastal steamer to and around Tobago, calling at ports on the North and East coasts of Trinidad. Also small sailing coastal vessels.

A railway service in Trinidad.

A telegraph system worked with the railway.

Telephone systems in Trinidad and Tobago.

An inland postal system on up-to-date lines.

Motor vehicles of all kinds.

Good main and local roads, oiled, and maintained in as good condition as possible.

SHIPPING

Passing through Trinidad in 1946, were 3,530 merchant vessels, with a total net tonnage of 8,266,426.

This total does not include the tonnage of United States service transports, which called during the year.

Compared with 1945, the year's shipping traffic shows a sharp rise of 2,129,144 net tons.

This figure is accounted for by increases in U.S.A. tonnage of 1,647,479, British 928,419 tons, Norwegian 363,052 tons, and French 79,395 tons.

The main decreases during 1946 were in Spanish shipping by 437,171 tons, and Panamanian by 274,667 tons.

Inter-colonial sailing traffic consisted mainly of 35,000 tons of British and 7,000 tons of Venezuelan shipping, which was a total decrease of 17,000 tons from the previous year.

In 1946 there were 2,383 ships of all nationalities, with a total net tonnage of 8,224,405, which entered Trinidad. Of these, 566 were British, with a tonnage of 1,820,202. United States ships numbered 1,071, with a net tonnage of 4,486,125, while ships of other nationalities amounted to 740, with a net tonnage of 1,858,078.

In 1945, 2,271 ships with a net tonnage of 6,077,758 called here. British ships numbered 329, their total tonnage being 951,783; United States of America ships comprised 958 of a tonnage of 2,838,646, and ships of other nationalities totalled 984 with a net tonnage of 2,287,329.

RAILWAYS

The Trinidad Government Railway has a route mileage of 118 miles and a track mileage of 153 miles, including sidings.

Passenger and parcels receipts for 1946 were \$808,930, and goods receipts \$770,543. Goods tonnage amounted to 502,372 tons. The ancillary bus services yielded in passenger and parcels receipts \$934,981, and in goods (motor lorry) \$64,839. Goods tonnage by the same means totalled 34,101 tons.

ROADS

<i>Type of Roads</i>	<i>Total length of Roads (miles)</i>	<i>Total length of all weather Roads (miles)</i>
Main Roads	1,073.52	961.01
Local Roads	773.51	530.80
Local Road Boards	514.58	338.03
	<hr/> 2,361.61	<hr/> *1,829.84

* Does not include natural soil roads.

Cars, Bicycles, etc.

At the 31st December 1946, the following number of vehicles had been registered with the Licensing Authority: 4,897 private, and 965 hiring cars and 2,653 commercial vehicles.

Push bicycles licensed during 1946 totalled 11,540 for Port of Spain (Port of Spain City Council), 2,005 for San Fernando (San Fernando Borough Council), and 3,486 by the various Wardens' Offices throughout the Colony.

AVIATION

The only internal air service is between Trinidad and Tobago. This was performed by four B.W.I.A. planes making regular daily trips on a minimum of five days per week, and more frequently if necessary.

During 1946, the number of aircraft arriving from outside territory totalled 5,193.

There are two civil air fields in the Colony, one at Piarco and the other at Crown Point, the south-western tip of Tobago. There is an emergency landing field at Toco (North Trinidad).

POSTAL

The General Post Office is at Port of Spain, and there are Head post offices at San Fernando and at Scarborough, Tobago. In addition, there are 135 District post offices and Agencies throughout the Colony.

All internal mail services by rail and motor have been fully maintained throughout the year, and there is a daily service to all outlying post offices.

External mail services by air and steamer have been regularly maintained. Owing to its central position, Trinidad deals with a large amount of transit mail.

There are forty-four Money or Postal Order Offices throughout the Colony.

Letters dealt with during the year were as follows:

<i>Internal</i>	4,283,084
<i>In transit, for other Countries</i>	523,548
<i>Outward:</i>	
United Kingdom	85,904
United States	93,940
Canada	30,604
Other places	84,980

Inward:

United Kingdom	276,834
Other places	1,084,944

TELEGRAPH

There are forty-one Internal Telegraph offices operated by the Trinidad Government Railway, at stations located in the north, south, east and west of the Colony.

GOVERNMENT WIRELESS SERVICES

Prior to 15th April, 1946, radio-telegraph circuits were in operation between Trinidad and ships-at-sea, and with the following places:

Venezuela, Martinique and Guadeloupe, Paramaribo and Tobago.

On 15th April, 1946, the aeronautical wireless station at Piarco, which was operated by the Royal Air Force during the war, was taken over by Government. Communication with the following places was continued:

Montreal, Bermuda, Nassau, Belize, Jamaica, Natal and Bathurst.

One of the main functions of the Piarco station is to facilitate the Air Ministry's meteorological service in this area, and the bulk of the traffic exchanged with the places mentioned above consisted of messages in connection with that service. In addition, an airground circuit was made available to any aircraft wishing to use this facility.

U.S. weather broadcasts are copied at the station for use of the meteorological office.

Reception of the London Press Service (previously undertaken by the Information Officer's Wireless Officer) was undertaken by this Branch in August, the Wireless Officer having been transferred to this Department.

Point-to-point services, both aeronautical and civilian, are almost entirely concentrated at the Piarco station, while the service with ships is operated through the wireless station at North post. The reliable range of the latter station is only about 300 miles owing to lack of equipment.

RADIO-PHONE SERVICE

Operated by the Trinidad Consolidated Telephones Limited, in association with Cable and Wireless (West Indies) Ltd., is a radio-phone service linking Trinidad with Tobago, Barbados, and other West Indian Islands, British Guiana, the United States, Canada, Cuba, Mexico, Puerto Rico (direct and *via* Miami), Panama, Paramaribo.

In addition to the above, the following services are operated by Cable and Wireless (West Indies) Ltd.:

Cables

There are two cables from the Trinidad Branch of Cable and Wireless (West Indies) Ltd., one to Barbados direct, by which telegrams can reach all parts of the world, and one to Grenada which connects with Barbados *via* various other West Indian Islands. In the event of interruption of the cables, a wireless telegraph circuit can be used to maintain communication.

Wireless

Except in the event of cable interruptions, wireless telephone circuits only are operated in conjunction with Trinidad Consolidated Telephone

Company. A subscriber can speak from any part of the Island. Further services are projected.

Wireless Services at present worked are as follows:

Via Miami: U.S.A., Canada, Cuba, Mexico, Panama Canal Zone.

Via Barbados: United Kingdom, Grenada, St. Vincent, St. Lucia, Dominica, Antigua, St. Kitts, Montserrat.

Direct: Paramaribo, Puerto Rico, Barbados, Jamaica, Georgetown, Tobago.

BROADCASTING

Due to be inaugurated in 1947, is a Broadcasting Station erected at Caroni. The aerial system of this Broadcasting Station is primarily designed for radiation in Trinidad and Tobago. Government has reserved one and a half hours daily, under an agreement with the operating company (Trinidad Broadcasting Company, Ltd.), for its purposes.

At 31st December 1946, there were 8,000 odd licensed owners of Wireless Receiving Sets. There were over 3,800 subscribers to the Re-diffusion Service, covering Port of Spain and its suburbs.

PART III

Chapter I: Geography and Climate

TRINIDAD and Tobago are the most southerly of the chain of islands known as the West Indies.

It is customary to describe Trinidad as situated at the extreme south of this chain, lying between $10^{\circ} 2'$ and $10^{\circ} 50'$ North latitude, and $60^{\circ} 55'$ and $61^{\circ} 56'$ longitude West from Greenwich. Trinidad is 4,005 miles by sea from London, 2,352 miles from Halifax, Canada, and 1,958 miles from New York.

Geologically, Trinidad is a part of the South American Continent, from which it has been severed by natural causes. The island is situate immediately opposite to the delta of the great Orinoco River, and is very near to the mainland of Venezuela, from which it is separated by the comparatively shallow and land-locked Gulf of Paria, which is one of the safest harbours in the world. Trinidad is the second largest of the British West Indies. In point of size it compares with the County of Lancashire, England. It has an area of 1,863 square miles; average length 50 miles, and breadth $37\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

The estimated population of Trinidad and Tobago at 31st December, 1946, was 568,619.

Three mountain ranges, running east to west, almost parallel to, and nearly equidistant from each other, traverse the island.

Between the Northern and Central Ranges the country is flat and well watered, but the land to the south of the Central Range is undulating, and the water supply is poor.

The three most important rivers are the Caroni, which drains the north-western portion of the island, the Ortoire or Guatare, which drains the south-eastern section, and the Oropouche the north-east.

The chief town of Trinidad is Port of Spain, also the capital of the Colony, an up-to-date city of about 94,564 inhabitants. Other towns are San Fernando, 29,393 inhabitants; Arima, 8,223 inhabitants. The affairs of each are administered by an elected Borough Council presided over by a Mayor and including Aldermen.

The island of Tobago lies about 20 miles to the north-east of Trinidad, between $11^{\circ} 8'$ and $11^{\circ} 21'$ North latitude and $60^{\circ} 30'$ and $60^{\circ} 50'$ longitude West of Greenwich. Tobago is 78 sea miles from Trinidad. By Government coastal steamer the run across may normally be done in nine hours. It has been accomplished, however, in six hours by an experimental privately-operated motor boat service. By air service, operated by British West Indian Airways, one lands at Crown Point, Tobago, twenty minutes after leaving Trinidad.

Tobago is mountainous in the centre and at the north-eastern end, and undulating and flat on the south and west, the highest peak is 2,100 feet above sea-level.

Its area is 116 square miles, 26 miles long, with a maximum width of $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles. The estimated population of Tobago at 31st December, 1946, was 27,679.

The rivers of Tobago are numerous but small. The chief town is Scarborough, with a population of about 2,000.

The climate of the two islands is tropical. The average annual temperature in daylight is 84° F., and at night it averages 74° F. There is comparatively little variation throughout the year.

In Port of Spain the average annual rainfall is about 64 inches. In other districts it ranges in normal seasons from about 50 to 120 inches. There is a well-marked dry season from January to May, and a wet season from June to December. Even in the rainy season the greater part of the day is usually fine, the rain falling in heavy showers.

Chapter II: History of Trinidad

Whether the name 'La Trinidad' or 'The Trinity' bestowed by the great Christopher Columbus on the island was the outcome of his sighting three mountain peaks on the island itself, his glimpse of a similar range on the nearby island of Tobago, the sentimental consequence of a vow he took while in peril from the sea, or, finally, the resultant emotional reaction of a combination of all these experiences on a man who, from his own account, was very ill at the time, is still controversial. The aboriginal Indians called the island 'Iere' or 'The land of the humming bird', a name æsthetically apt to quite recent times.

For almost two centuries after the discovery of the island, Trinidad remained as undeveloped as prior to the advent of the great navigator. Two feeble attempts were made by Spain to colonize it in 1532 and 1577. In 1595, Sir Robert Dudley visited the island and, from his own account, explored it to some extent. In the same year Sir Walter Raleigh made a short stay in it in the course of his ill-starred voyage in search of the fabled city of El Dorado. He attacked and burned San José (St. Joseph), the then capital of the island.

In the seventeenth century, when rivalry among the principal maritime powers of Europe was at its height, with piracy and buccaneering as the bloody accompaniment, Trinidad was raided in turn by French, Dutch and English. These raids, with all their attendant evils, had a unifying effect on the activities of the inhabitants to some extent, for there was a surprising growth of trade in 1695, despite the ban placed by Spain on commercial intercourse between her nationals and foreigners.

On February 18th, 1797, articles of capitulation were signed by two principals, Sir Ralph Abercromby on behalf of Britain and Don José Maria Chacon, the Spanish governor, on behalf of Spain, by which Britain's sovereignty over the island was recognized. The final cession of the Colony took place in 1802 under the Treaty of Amiens.

Sir Thomas Picton, the first British governor, assumed the administration of the island at one of the most chaotic periods in its history. In the words of a respected resident in the island at the time, the community was composed of "refugees and desperate characters, who have been implicated

in the rebellions and massacres of all the neighbouring islands." In addition, there were the fast-dwindling aboriginal inhabitants scattered, listless and apathetic, and a shiftless, dissatisfied body of Spanish settlers.

These conditions were the outcome of the efforts made by Spain in 1783, on the suggestions of a Frenchman, M. Saint-Laurent, to attract new settlers to the island. Thus, added to the confusion inevitable on a military occupation, were the squabbles over the re-allocation of lands on the influx of the new-comers, and the apparent hesitancy by the conquerors at first to adopt the existing Spanish code of laws.

This anomaly of a British possession being administered under Spanish laws continued, with various changes which gradually displaced the Spanish Code by English procedure and legislation, almost to the present day. The Spanish Municipal Authority, the 'Illustrious Board of the Cabildo', was also retained as an administrative body until 1840, when certain changes were made both in its composition and the exercise of its authority, and it was renamed the 'Town Council'. Through a series of titles—'Borough Council', 'Town Commissioners', etc.—it has emerged into the present body, designated the 'City Council'. Earlier another body, the 'Council of Advice', set up by Sir Thomas Picton in 1797, evolved into the 'Council of Government' in 1831, and the subsequent 'Legislative Council', which is in existence to-day.

The development of the Colony has proceeded on comparatively peaceful and constitutional lines. As long ago as 1802, on the conclusion of hostilities between England and Spain, the inhabitants of the Colony, fearing that the island might be handed over to some other power by Britain in return for some concession elsewhere, petitioned the governor, praying that the island should remain under British rule. Evidently British rule had already, despite the vicissitudes of administration, begun to reconcile the discordant elements in the Colony and prepare the way for the evident progress of to-day.

Curiously, Spain was the first European colonial power to abolish slavery in its territories. This gesture took place in 1690, when an edict was passed to this end; but it pertained to the aboriginal Indians and applied to Trinidad only. Spain could not, however, maintain this moral rectitude for long. Under economic pressure she introduced negro slavery soon after.

This system of human exploitation has had a profound influence on the inhabitants, socially, morally and artistically. And so has the related system of East Indian Immigration which followed eleven years after the abolition of slavery by Britain in 1834.

The vast areas of cocoa and sugar cane, staple crops of the island and its mainstay before the discovery of oil, owe their cultivation to these two systems of human labour which disappeared when they were no longer economically tenable in the face of the rising industrial age. The trade balance is principally maintained by the exportation of oil and its by-products, of which the Colony is the largest producer in the British Empire.

One of the greatest problems the administration has had to deal with in the colony is the devising of a satisfactory system of education. While the basis of this must remain English, the complex nature of this cosmopolitan community has demanded a broadening of this basis to avoid the wounding

of a variety of racial susceptibilities. This can be appreciated when, in addition to the officially recognized government-aided primary and secondary schools of high standard in every important centre of the Colony, there are private Muslim schools, Hindu schools, a Chinese school and a Spanish school staffed by Venezuelans from the neighbouring Republic. However, students from the Colony hold their own, and even outstrip others in the best universities of Europe and America. The present trend of education is undoubtedly from the purely academic to the technical and more immediately practical form of studies in keeping with the tendency accelerated by the war. Among the masses, handicraft, co-operatives, and a 'back to the land' movement, are noticeable. A number of 'Youth Councils', or association of young people seeking, in addition, a moral uplift, has made a welcome appearance.

Social welfare work, touching every aspect of the community, has long been successfully carried on by several religious bodies, the most outstanding being that of the Roman Catholic Church, to which the majority of the Christian inhabitants belong, chiefly as a result of the original conditions Spain attached to settlement in the island. Government has in recent years augmented this work by creating a department of its own, with trained and capable officers.

The Colony has shown remarkable progress in almost every sphere of activity. A slum clearance scheme, with a Housing and Planning programme, is ridding the town of objectionable and insanitary tenements; an extensive water scheme promises to give a copious and potable supply to every corner of the Colony; hospitals are being enlarged and their equipment brought up to the latest modern standard; and many other essentials to the welfare of the inhabitants seen to. In many of these latter the British Council, which began operation in the Colony in 1943, is playing a truly magnanimous part with its encouragement of Art, Music and Literature.

Trinidad has been settled, unlike the other West Indian islands, and many of its major problems have arisen from the diversity of the racial stocks and the variety and degrees of their culture which constituted the foundation of British inheritance in the island. These have been courageously met and honest efforts made to solve them. The inhabitants have themselves helped in this by a quite unaccountable willingness to co-operate in view of their diversity. Further, there are evidences all around that this heterogeneous pattern of races, customs and languages, has been surely, if slowly, evolving into a coherent homogeneity, and in the process being intelligently organized to assume more individual and communal responsibility. The recommendations of a Constitutional Reform Committee quite recently set up by Government is but the logical outcome of this social sense and development.

Chapter III: Administration

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

The Constitution of the Colony is prescribed by the Trinidad and Tobago (Legislative Council) Order in Council, 1924, as amended by subsequent Orders in 1928, 1941 (2), 1942 and 1945.

In 1939, the Constitution provided a majority of official members over elected and nominated members, but the 1941 Order reduced the official members, not including the Governor, who is President of the Council, to three (the Colonial Secretary, the Attorney General, and the Financial Secretary), and increased the elected members from seven to nine. The nominated members were six in number.

The Executive Council, the composition of which was controlled by Royal Instructions passed in 1924, had the same *ex-officio* members as the Legislative Council, as well as one nominated and four elected members.

On the 3rd August, 1945, an amending Order in Council was introduced, bringing into effect a new franchise. This step arose out of a recommendation of the West Indian Royal Commission, which suggested the introduction of the adult franchise in the West Indian colonies. The Secretary of State, therefore, directed the Governors concerned to appoint Franchise Committees to make recommendations.

The Trinidad and Tobago Committee was appointed on the 16th May, 1941, and reported on the 19th November, 1943. By a majority vote they recommended adult suffrage, and reduced the qualifications of a legislator.

The Order in Council mentioned prescribed the following qualifications for election as a member of the Legislative Council. British nationality, adulthood, residents in Colony for at least two years or domicile in the Colony, qualification as a voter, literacy and property qualification to the value of \$5,000 or over, or producing an income of \$480 per annum, or income qualification of \$960 per annum. Government officials, ministers of religion, returning officers, bankrupts, persons under sentence of death or penal servitude or imprisonment for over one year, or persons of unsound mind, were disqualified.

Voters must be adult and of British nationality, must have the same residential qualification as above, and must also have resided in their electoral district for at least six months. Disqualified are bankrupts, persons under sentence of death or penal servitude or imprisonment for a period of over one year, and persons of unsound mind.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

There are three municipalities in the Colony, one in the City of Port of Spain and the others in the Borough of San Fernando and Arima. These municipalities are regulated by local ordinances. The adult franchise has not yet been introduced, only qualified burgesses being eligible to vote.

The Port of Spain Council is comprised of fifteen councillors, who hold office for three years. One-third of these go out of office each year. Councillors elect five aldermen, and these hold office for three years.

The San Fernando Council is of much the same constitution, except that the number of councillors is nine and the number of aldermen three.

The Arima Borough Council is also similar, with six councillors and three aldermen.

In 1946, seven County Councils were set up in each of the counties or groups of counties in Trinidad and the island-ward of Tobago. The elections are on the basis of adult franchise and the number of elected members is fourteen in Tobago, varying down to eight in some of the other

districts. They are presided over by the elected members of the Legislative Council constituency in which they are situated, and are of a purely advisory nature.

FRANCHISE

Under the new franchise, the majority of adults, irrespective of sex, are now able to vote. The main exceptions are few persons who, by nationality or default of a sufficiently long period of residence, do not qualify. In numbers, the electorate has now risen from about 30,000 to approximately 260,000. Previously, women were not as well represented as men, owing to the difference in qualification in respect of age, and also to the fact that property is more often in the hands of the latter, and salaries of men are usually greater than those of women.

The eligibility to vote is now probably equally divided between the sexes. Further, women for the first time can take up membership in the Legislative Council.

ELECTIONS

The first general election under the adult franchise was held on the 1st of July, 1946, for the Legislative Council. The elections were extremely orderly, with no instance of violence recorded. A system of symbols was introduced to enable the large percentage of illiterates to vote. That this was successful was proved by the relatively small percentage of spoilt votes. The response of the electorate was encouraging, having regard to the fact that the system was entirely new to the majority of the voters and the weather on that day was extremely inclement. Of a total electorate of 259,512, 137,281 voted, the percentage being 52.9. Rejected ballots were only 6.1 per cent.

The first general election for County Councils was held on the 28th October, 1946. The election procedure was practically the same as for the Legislative Council elections, except that the voters could vote for two candidates on one ballot paper. The election day was just as orderly and quiet as it was for the Legislative Council elections, but the response of the electorate was not so good, as only 36.8 per cent voted. The percentage of rejected votes was 9.2, an increase of 3.1 per cent on that recorded for the Legislative Council elections. This increase was probably due to the added complication of voters having to vote for two persons on the same ballot paper.

Chapter IV: Weights and Measures

The weights and measures used in the Colony are the English weights and measures.

Chapter V: Newspapers and Periodicals

List of principal Newspapers and periodicals published in the Colony of Trinidad and Tobago:

PRINCIPAL NEWSPAPERS

<i>Title</i>	<i>Published</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
<i>Port of Spain Gazette</i> .	Daily, except Mondays and day after Public Holidays.	Established 1825.
Trinidad Publishing Co.'s Group, comprising:		
(i) <i>Sunday Guardian</i>	Daily, except Mondays and day after Public Holidays	These are regarded as Newspapers enjoying very wide circulation.
(ii) <i>Trinidad Guardian</i>	Daily, except Sundays and Public Holidays.	
(iii) <i>Evening News</i> .	Daily, except Sundays and Public Holidays.	
<i>Catholic News</i> .	Saturdays only . . .	Weekly.
<i>Caribbean Herald</i> .	Saturdays only . . .	Weekly.
<i>Vanguard</i> . . .	Saturdays only . . .	Weekly, Labour organ.
<i>Sportsman</i> . . .	Sundays only . . .	Weekly, Sports Journal.

PERIODICALS

(Alphabetical Order)

<i>Title</i>	<i>Published</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
<i>Al Azan</i> . . .	Every 100 days . . .	An organ devoted to the cause of Islam.
<i>Arya Samaj Brochure</i> .	Every 100 days . . .	Organ of Indian opinion.
<i>Arya Sandesh</i> . . .	Every 100 days . . .	Organ of Indian opinion.
<i>Callaloo</i> . . .	Monthly . . .	Public affairs Review, Fiction, Humour.
<i>Caribbean Medical Journal</i> . . .	Quarterly . . .	Professional.
<i>Chiao Sheng</i> . . .	Every 100 days . . .	Published in Chinese
<i>Chien Chiao</i> . . .	Every 100 days . . .	
<i>Civil Service Review</i> .	Bi-monthly . . .	
		Official organ of the Civil Service Association, Trinidad and Tobago.
<i>C.I.C. Annual</i> . . .	— . . .	School Magazine of St. Mary's College of the Immaculate Conception.
<i>Diocese of Trinidad and Tobago</i> .	Monthly . . .	Religious.
<i>G.G. Review</i> . . .	Monthly . . .	Commercial.
<i>Guardian Guide of Trinidad</i> . . .	Annually . . .	Reference Book.
<i>The Hilarian</i> . . .	Annually . . .	Bishop Anstey's High School Magazine.
<i>The Indian</i> . . .	Monthly . . .	Commerce, Politics, Religion, Trade.
<i>The Monitor</i> . . .	Monthly . . .	Social and Political Organ.
<i>The Moravian Church News</i> . . .	Quarterly . . .	Religious.
<i>The Observer</i> . . .	Monthly . . .	Organ of Indian opinion.
<i>Proceedings of the Agricultural Society of Trinidad and Tobago</i> .	Quarterly . . .	Self descriptive.
<i>The Queen's Royal College Chronicle</i> . . .	Annually . . .	Self descriptive.
<i>The Sentinel</i> . . .	Quarterly . . .	Purporting to reflect Indian opinion.
<i>The Teachers' Herald</i> .	Monthly . . .	Cultural and Economic.
<i>Trinidad Baptist Messenger</i> . . .	Bi-monthly . . .	Religious.

Title	Published	Remarks
<i>The Trinidad Presbyterian.</i>	Monthly . . .	Issued under the auspices of the Presbytery of Trinidad.
<i>Trinidad and Tobago Year Book</i> . . .	Annually . . .	Reference Book.
<i>Tropical Agriculture</i> . . .	Monthly . . .	Journal of Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture.
<i>Youth</i> . . .	Quarterly . . .	Official organ, Trinidad and Tobago Youth Council.

Chapter VI: Bibliography

The following publications constitute a selected list of Social and Economic reports and books on the Colony of Trinidad and Tobago arranged in chronological order:

Geology of Trinidad, 1860. Part I of the West Indian Survey: By G. P. Wall and J. G. Sawkins, F.G.S.

Catalogue of Plants Cultivated in the Royal Botanic Gardens, Trinidad, 1865-70: By Henry Prestoe.

History of Tobago, 1867: By Henry Iles Woodcock, former Chief Justice of the Island.

Trinidad, 1884: By L. A. A. de Verteuil: its Geography, Natural resources, Administration and Prospects.

Trinidadians, 1887: By José M. Bodu: Chronological review of events which occurred in the Island from conquest to 1887.

The Franchise Commission. Trinidad, 1888: Proceedings of the Royal Commission to consider and report as to the proposed Franchise and division of the Colony into Electoral Districts.

Journal of the Field Naturalists' Club, Volume I, 1892: containing papers read at the club meetings, extracts from the proceedings of other similar societies, items concerning explorations and explorers, collections and collectors, one of its special features being economical natural history.

Iere, Land of the Humming Bird, 1893: Specially written for the Trinidad Court of the World's Fair, Chicago: By Henry James Clark, F.S.S.

Birds of Trinidad, 1894: By Frank M. Chapman.

The Trinidad Reviewer, Parts I and II, 1899-1900: By T. Fitz Evan Eversley: containing papers or essays on all the chief and important matters relating to Trinidad either political, agricultural, commercial, educational, or otherwise.

Little Folks, Trinidad, 1901: By Joseph A. De Suze: a short descriptive historical and geographical account of the Island.

Smallpox in Trinidad: By R. Scheult, M.B.: on an epidemic of smallpox of irregular type in Trinidad during 1902-4.

Sea Fish of Trinidad, 1910: By Henry Vincent.

Trinidad Then and Now: By J. N. Brierley: series of sketches in connection with the progress and prosperity of Trinidad and the author's personal reminiscences of life in the Island from 1874-1912.

- Handbook of Trinidad and Tobago*, 1924: By the Government of Trinidad and Tobago: unofficial publication for the use of those who wish to know something about the Colony and its Institutions.
- Silvicultural Notes*, 1930: By R. C. Marshall: notes on the silviculture of the more important timber trees of Trinidad and Tobago with information on the formation of woods.
- Problems of Trinidad*, 1933: By Sir Norman Lamont, Baronet: a collection of speeches and writings on subjects connected with the Colony.
- Emancipation Centenary in the West Indies, 1834-1934*: By Stephen M. Laurence, M.B., C.M., ex-Member of the Legislative Council, ex-President of the Medical Board of Trinidad and Tobago, ex-Member of Education Board.
- An Outline of the History of Trinidad*, 1934: By M. T. Benjamin.
- Guide to Trinidad and Tobago, 2nd Edition*, 1936-37: By Ernest C. Digby: a comprehensive guide for tourists and visitors to these Islands.
- Trinidad and Tobago Disturbances*, 1937: Report by Commission.
- The Arena Massacre, Trinidad*—documents relating to the massacre of the Governor, Don José de Leon Y Echales, other officials and missionaries at San Francisco de la Arena by Indians on December 1st, 1699: collected and translated by Father P. J. Buissink, P.P., San Raphael, and published by the Historical Society of Trinidad and Tobago, 1938.
- Crusoe's Island in the Caribbean*, 1939: By Bowman and Bowman.
- Fauna of Trinidad, Parts I to V*: By William J. Kaye and others.
- Historical Sketches*, in four volumes: By Dr. K. S. Wise: published with a view to stimulating interest in the past history of the Colony of Trinidad and Tobago.
- Report of the Agricultural Policy Committee, Trinidad and Tobago, Part I*, 1943.
- Experimental Fishery Survey in Trinidad, Tobago and British Guiana*, 1945. Published by the Anglo-American Commission.
- The Government of Trinidad and Tobago: Law of the Constitution*: By Charles Reis, Barrister-at-law. 1st Edition, 1915: 2nd Edition, 1931: 3rd Edition, 1947: brief history of Government and Laws under Spanish and British Rules; 3rd Edition, revised and rewritten, commemorating 150 years of British Rule, 1797-1947.
- Maps of general interest on sale to the Public are as follows:
- 1: 150,000 Topographical Map of Trinidad.
 - 1: 50,000 Topographical Map of Trinidad and Tobago in eight sheets.
 - 1: 250,000 Road Map of Trinidad, Sketch Map of Port of Spain.

Chapter VII: Miscellaneous

(A) RESETTLEMENT OF EX-SERVICEMEN

In fulfilment of recommendations made by a Committee appointed by Government, known as the Demobilization Committee, the Resettlement Office came into being in August, 1945, in order to deal with demobilization of Trinidadians who had served in the Armed Forces and ancillary services, and their reabsorption into normal life at the end of World War II.

According to figures supplied to the Demobilization Committee, the estimated total of serving personnel due for resettlement was 3,052, made up as follows:

Local Forces	Men	2,150	Women	102	=	2,252
Overseas Forces	„	690	„	110	=	800
TOTAL		Men 2,840	Women 212	=	3,052	

Apart from a rather large initial number demobilized up to and during September, 1945, a fairly even flow was maintained during the period ended 31st December, 1946. Either by personal contact or letter, nearly every demobilized ex-serviceman has made use of the Resettlement Office, and the total number in respect of all services dealt with to the end of December, 1946, was as follows:

T.R.N.V.R.	623
S.C.F.	895
R.A.F.	81
A.T.S.	32
P.O.W.	3
W.A.A.F.	1
	<u>1,635</u>

It became clear soon after the opening of the Resettlement Office, that an appreciable percentage of demobilized men were casual workers or men who had had no employment prior to entering the Services, and many of the demobilized men had assumed family responsibilities at an earlier age than would have been the case in normal circumstances.

The functions of the Resettlement Office were something entirely new to the Colony, and the success of its efforts depended largely on the method of approach to the problem and the initiative of the officers appointed.

The co-operation of employers was sought by personal canvas and letters of introduction, and the Resettlement Officer also maintained close contact with the Labour Bureaux in its efforts to assist men demobilized and discharged from the Services.

Special efforts were made to stimulate avenues of employment. These included a special letter of appeal to employers over the signature of the Industrial Adviser, followed up by a broadcast appeal over Rediffusion by the Chairman of the Resettlement Advisory Committee; the issue of a directive by Government to all heads of departments to give preference to ex-servicemen in the filling of vacancies, other things, *e.g.* qualifications, ability, etc., being equal and special arrangements made with employers in the Oil Industry to circulate to them particulars of men *prima-facie* suitable for employment in the industry on a bi-monthly basis.

During the first few months following the opening of the Resettlement Office in August, 1945, and the first six months of 1946, the rate of demobilization was relatively high and, despite all efforts to find suitable vacancies, outstripped the rate of absorption into civilian employment.

Government, in a further endeavour to assist and give a lead to outside employers, announced the waiving of certain educational requirements for

entry to the clerical establishment of the civil service in respect of ex-servicemen, subject to their attaining the necessary educational standard within a reasonable period, and also to grant to ex-servicemen recruited for the Trinidad Police Force, incremental credits on their starting pay for each year of service in the Forces. Up to the end of December, 1946, twenty-four ex-servicemen had been so recruited into the Police Force.

All ex-servicemen were communicated with and their employment status ascertained. In addition, a regular system of maintenance of registration was introduced, so that the overall position could be ascertained and kept under periodic review.

The result of this special enquiry revealed that 144 men still registered as unemployed had found employment and were not in need of further assistance.

Throughout the year 1946 the employment position did not improve materially; persistent efforts were therefore necessary to find vacancies for the ex-servicemen who were still being demobilized throughout the year, although at a somewhat lower rate from June onwards.

The position at 31st December, 1946, was as follows:

(1) Total number demobilized and discharged, dealt with by the Resettlement Office	2,073
(2) Number in employment or working on own account	1,236
(3) *Number undergoing vocational training (Government training schemes)	91
(4) †Number registered as unemployed	746
	— 2,073

While 746 unemployed ex-servicemen, representing approximately 36 per cent of the total demobilized and discharged up to 31st December, 1946, is not a matter for complacency, the results achieved, in face of a difficult economic situation and personal difficulties raised by quite a proportion of the ex-servicemen themselves, is a matter of some satisfaction to the staff of the Resettlement Office. The statistical results are not the complete measure of the efforts made by them in their endeavours to secure the satisfactory resettlement of the ex-servicemen with whom they have had to deal, as in a great proportion of the cases dealt with, several successive efforts were necessary before resettlement was achieved.

Employers generally have shown a keen desire to co-operate, but the turnover in available employment, aggravated as it was throughout the year, in certain industries, *e.g.* building, by lack of materials, etc., militated against better results being achieved.

Vocational Training. Altogether 205 applicants were interviewed at six sittings of a special selected panel consisting of the Chairman of the Board of Industrial Training, the acting Director of Education, the acting Superintendent of Classes, Board of Industrial Training, the Army Education Officer and the acting Resettlement Officer, set up to interview and select

* 174 ex-servicemen received training in various trades earlier in the year.

† This was the number on the register as at 31st December, 1946, but does not mean that they had all been unemployed since demobilization. At least 194 had had one or more jobs of varying durations since demobilization or discharge.

suitable ex-servicemen likely to absorb and benefit from a course of training.

Selections were made as follows:

Carpentry and Joinery	36
Motor Mechanics	30
Radio Maintenance	33
Tailoring	30
Masonry	15
Plumbing	30
	<hr/>
	174

Classes in the carpentry and joinery, plumbing and tailoring trades commenced on 28th January 1946, and finished on 31st July, 1946, while those in radio maintenance, motor mechanics and masonry commenced on 1st March and finished on 31st August 1946.

Training or maintenance allowances were paid to all trainees at the rate of eight dollars (\$8-00) per week.

Soon after the commencement of the classes, Government decided in the cases of trainees resident out of town to pay their travelling expenses by Government-owned transport wherever necessary. Altogether, the provision for these training courses cost \$30,053.45, exclusive of salaries for instructors and materials.

On the completion of training, advances were approved for trainees to purchase the tools of their trade. Most trainees have now been supplied with the tools required in their respective trades. Each tailor was provided with a sewing machine and efforts to place other trainees in employment were moderately successful, as seventy-eight were employed at the end of 1946.

As there was still a demand for training, the Resettlement Advisory Committee recommended that the following training courses should be provided, and Government agreed to provide the necessary funds for this purpose:

<i>Course</i>	<i>Proposed number</i>
Carpentry and Joinery	36
Tailoring	24
Masonry	18
Boot and Shoe Repairing	18
	<hr/>
	96

Training in radio maintenance, motor mechanics and plumbing was discontinued and a new course—boot and shoe repairing—was included. A selection panel interviewed 303 and selected suitable applicants for these training courses, which commenced on 9th September, 1946.

In addition to the maintenance and travelling allowances paid as in the previous courses, Government approved payment of a subsistence allowance to trainees living outside of Port of Spain at 40 cents per diem, and

the total funds provided for training up to December, 1946, are as indicated below:

Maintenance, travelling and subsistence	\$18,828.00
Instructors	4,100.00
	<u>\$22,928.00</u>

Trinidad Government Railways. Arrangements were also made with the Trinidad Government Railways to train a small number of men in the railways' workshop. A longer period of training was considered necessary and a twelve-month period of training was approved by Government. Five ex-servicemen are at present undergoing training as fitter, turners, and machinist, and are making satisfactory progress. They also are in receipt of the usual maintenance, travelling and subsistence allowances payable.

Agriculture. The Department of Agriculture have accepted trainees at the Government Farm, St. Joseph, for training in animal husbandry, and at the St. Augustine Nurseries in agri-horticulture, budding and grafting. During the year, three trainees completed courses in animal husbandry, one of whom has been appointed a livestock officer at the Government Farm, Tobago. Four trainees completed training in agri-horticulture, budding and grafting, one of whom is settled at the La Pastora Settlement and another hopes to obtain employment with the Department.

The usual maintenance and travelling allowances were paid those trainees.

To assist ex-servicemen who claim that they are unable to accept, or keep, employment due to ill-health attributable to service, the Committee has obtained permission to utilize the services of a panel of private practitioners. The expenses of this service are also met from funds allocated to the Committee.

Land Settlement

Progress on this aspect of resettlement has been slow. For reasons outside the control of the Resettlement Advisory Committee and the Resettlement Officer, it has not been possible to establish a settlement for ex-servicemen during the year 1946. There are indications, however, that lands in the Maracas Valley will be ready for this purpose in 1947, and it is hoped that in the next report, it will be possible to record the resettlement of the majority of ex-servicemen suitable for, and desirous of, settling on the land.

On established land settlement at La Pastora, in the Santa Cruz Valley, and Brooklyn in Sangre Grande, six ex-servicemen have been assisted to settle and, with one exception, are making reasonably good progress. On other Government-owned lands, two ex-servicemen have also been settled, while applications for assistance to farm on private lands have been considered on their merits, and decided, with the advice of the Senior Agricultural Officer of the Department of Agriculture.

Up to the end of the year, seventeen applicants had been assisted to settle on the land and a sum totalling \$5,050.00 had been expended on this form of resettlement.

Financial

Provision of funds for payment of office expenses and implementing of

the various recommendations of the Resettlement Advisory Committee was made in the estimates of the Colony.

During 1946 loans were granted to 180 successful applicants to whom advances amounting to \$22,254.41 were made for the purpose of establishing some of them in business, on farming and land settlement, in the fishing trade, and purchasing of trade tools for 141 of these applicants. Advances made are interest-free and easy terms of repayment have been arranged.

A sum involving \$463.83 was granted to ten applicants whose education was prevented or suspended through military service, and who now wished to complete their educational studies by correspondence courses and/or tuition from private schools, with a view to obtaining the School Certificate to facilitate entry or final acceptance into the Civil Service.

A comparison of the financial aspect shows that for the first five months of existence of the Resettlement Office, from August to December, 1945, funds amounting to \$6,200 were allocated for the purpose of meeting expenses in connection with the resettlement of ex-servicemen. Similar provision for the year 1946 amounted to \$83,742. Amount expended for 1945 was \$3,084; and for 1946, the amount expended was \$79,459. This expenditure covered personal emoluments (pay of staff), travelling, incidentals and furniture involving a total of \$8,832 in 1946, besides maintenance, travelling and subsistence allowances to trainees, with advances and grants totalling \$70,627 in 1946.

The task of securing the satisfactory resettlement of ex-servicemen in civilian life is yet incomplete. Having regard, however, to the inevitably difficult period of transition from war-time to peace-time economy, during which the Resettlement Office is functioning, the results achieved can be considered as not unsatisfactory. It can be claimed that the Resettlement Office has definitely performed a useful service and carried out its work, in face of considerable difficulties, in assisting a considerable number of ex-servicemen to find employment or useful occupation on their return to civilian life.

(B) PUBLICITY AND PUBLIC RELATIONS

With the cessation of hostilities, the Information Officer's Department has continued its normal functions as a medium of publicity for Government as well as a Public Relations Department.

During 1946, the Department issued 570 press releases and radio announcements. These comprised not only official communiques and announcements, but also covered the activities of several Government Departments. As part of the proposals for keeping the public informed of the activities of Government and of explaining Government policy, eighty-five Progress Reports were obtained from various Departments, edited and issued to the Press in attractive news paragraphs. Full publicity was obtained with respect to over 80 per cent of such press releases.

This excludes annual Administration Reports from various Departments, the printing of which has not been possible, and the publicizing of which has been undertaken by this Department.

The distribution of press material supplied principally by the Ministry of Information (now Central Office of Information) continued to be one of the main functions of the Information Officer's Department. This material covered various aspects of life in Britain, British Foreign and Colonial policy, and world topics of immediate interest to the Colonies. Of those selected for distribution to the local Press, 383 of these articles obtained publicity. They occupied 9,099 inches in the various sections of the press (principally the two morning dailies), or approximately 432 newspaper columns at 21 inches to the column.

Throughout the year the Wireless Officer then attached to this Department continued to take the London Press Service, which was distributed to both sections of the daily press, whose reaction to the use of this Service has been very satisfactory. Reports on the day-to-day reception of this Service was forwarded at the end of every month to the Secretary of State for the Colonies through the Secretariat.

Literature

Reading and pictorial matter received from the Central Office of Information for local distribution included over 35,000 booklets, posters with illustrated news, photographs, photogravures, besides single volumes of books written on a variety of informative topics. The circulation of these, through the schools and other educational Institutions, in the Oilfields and throughout the Colony generally, has been another of the means employed in cultivating a wide knowledge of happenings and life in Britain. These, especially when they deal with socio-economic matters, have always been well received by Members of the Legislature, the Municipalities, at Secondary Schools, Adult Evening Centres, and by Social and Cultural Clubs.

Films

Films, basically educational, and in some cases with emphasis upon health and industry, enabled 111 shows to be given at rural centres throughout the Colony by means of Mobile Cinema units. The attendance aggregated to some 55,800 persons. Considerable use was made of the health films by the Medical Officer of Health of the Port of Spain City Corporation, at whose special request this Department gave open-air shows twice monthly, for a period of about six months, in an interesting health drive among certain areas in, and adjacent to, the City.

Newsletters

The Department also continued to send out an average of four Newsletters per month to over fifty addresses in the United Kingdom and elsewhere. In a large number of cases, these have provided items for 'Colonial News'—thereby furnishing another reason for the post-war existence of like Departments, *i.e.* maintaining awareness in the people of the United Kingdom of happenings in the Colonies and, whenever opportunity arises, furnishing personal items about United Kingdom personnel residing in these parts. In a fair number of instances, items contained in these Newsletters, have elicited a request for further information, their news value being evidently more than transient.

PART IV

THE ISLAND WARD OF TOBAGO

Chapter I: Population

ON the 9th April 1946, a West Indian census of the population of the ward of Tobago was taken. The census disclosed that the Island had a population of 27,208 souls, of which 13,209 and 13,999 were males and females respectively. According to the census of 1931, the population of Tobago was 25,358.

The population estimated by natural increases on 31st December, 1943, 1944 and 1945 was 33,166, 33,695 and 34,341 respectively.

It will be seen that the estimated population exceeds the actual census of 1946. The reason for the decrease is that many of the young men and women have left the Island and migrated to Trinidad to seek employment.

Chapter II: Occupations, Wages, Labour Organization

Labour legislation is the same as in Trinidad.

The principal occupations employed by the Public Works Department are as follows:

	<i>Wage Rate</i>
(a) Junior Charge Hands	\$2.32 per day.
(b) Carpenters	\$1.08 – \$2.16 per day.
(c) Blacksmiths	\$2.00 per day.
(d) Roller Drivers	\$1.84 „
(e) Lorry Drivers	\$1.44 – \$2.00 per day.
(f) Fitters	—
(g) Masons	—
(h) Road Overseers or Gangers	\$1.04 – \$2.16 per day.
(i) Checkers	\$1.44 – \$1.76 „
(j) Chief Cantonniers	\$1.04 – \$1.36 „
(k) Cantonniers	\$1.00 per day.
(l) Unskilled Workmen	\$1.00 „
(m) Female Workers	54 cents – 64 cents per day.

The number of skilled workers employed is 139 (a) to (k) inclusive.

The number of male and female workers employed is 419 and 100 respectively.

Hours worked

(a) to (j) inclusive	122,880 hours.
(k) to (l)	414,528 „
(m)	70,464 „

Chapter III: Public Finance and Taxation

The revenue and expenditure of Tobago are not kept separately, but are merged with the revenue and expenditure of the Colony of Trinidad and Tobago.

The following revenue from the undermentioned sources in Tobago were received during 1946:

(a) Spirit Retailers	\$5,124
(b) Lands and Buildings Taxes	\$27,360
(c) Vehicles	\$932
(d) Dogs	\$713
(e) Other Licences	\$6,570

Chapter IV: Currency and Banking

The currency circulating in the Island is the same as in Trinidad.

Government Notes of the following denominations are in circulation:

\$20, \$10, \$5, \$2 and \$1.

British Guiana and Barbados notes are also legal tender.

There are no banks operating in the Island except the Post Office and Government Savings Bank.

The Sub-Treasury, Tobago, deals with all Government financial transactions.

Chapter V: Commerce

The exports from Tobago during the years 1945 and 1946 are as follows:

Articles		1945		1946	
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Cocoa . . . lbs.	1,713,855	\$227,078	1,874,880	\$232,935	
Copra	7,908,120	\$553,567	9,489,844	\$664,286	
Fresh Vegetables . . .	—	\$81,443	—	\$77,393	
Livestock	—	\$89,785	—	\$83,478	
Poultry	—	—	—	—	
Lime Oil . . . gals.	765	\$30,600	803	\$32,219	
Leaf Tobacco . . .	10,345	\$4,137	9,303	\$3,621	
Coconuts	12,100	\$97	9,400	\$76	
Coconut Fibre . . .	1,014,000	\$50,700	1,150,800	\$57,540	
All other products . .	—	\$61,376	—	\$59,835	

The imports are chiefly apparel, foodstuffs and fuel. These are transhipments from Trinidad.

Chapter VI: Production

Tobago is mainly an agricultural island. The principal products are as follows:

(a) Copra, cocoa, livestock and poultry, coconut fibre, fresh vegetables, lime oil and leaf tobacco.

(b) Cocoa and copra are produced by the large proprietor as well as the peasant proprietor.

(c) Owing to the increase in the price of copra and cocoa, the estate owners were able to spend more money on improving the condition of their estates. Labour conditions were satisfactory and there were no strikes amongst the agricultural labourers. The rainfall for the year amounted to 68.42 inches as against 65.12 inches in 1945. The rainfall after April was more evenly distributed in 1945 than in 1946. In May, 1946, the rainfall was 18.30 inches, whereas in May, 1945, it was only 4.07 inches.

(d) The Co-operative Lime Growers' Association, which started in 1930, has a membership of 708, and approximately half that number now considered non-members will be made members next year. This association, with its fairly up-to-date factory, is solely responsible for the building up of the Lime Industry, which is still expanding. The association handled 7,836½ barrels of limes from which 4,919¾ lbs. of oil were manufactured.

There are three Co-operative Cocoa Fermentaries and they have handled 806 fanegas of cocoa during the year; with a membership of 214 producers they have accumulated subscribed capital and cess to the value of \$5,783.90 and reserves of \$2,367.46.

There are fourteen Agricultural Credit Societies in the Island with a total membership of 464. Loans advanced during the year amounted to \$33,073.

Chapter VII: Social Services

Education, Health and Social Welfare (see under Trinidad).

Chapter VIII: Legislation

Trinidad legislation is in force in Tobago.

Chapter IX: Law and Order

POLICE AND PRISONS

(As in Trinidad)

JUSTICE

There are three Courts in Tobago, presided over by a Magistrate, Trinidad and Tobago, and regulated by the British system of justice. The Magistrate also sits as Judge of the Petty Civil Court and has jurisdiction in matters up to \$240.00.

The number of criminal cases heard in 1946 was 1,269, about 200 less than in 1945. The number of civil cases heard was 256. This figure showed

an increase of more than fifty cases over the 1945 list. There were a few more cases of prædial larceny in 1946 than in 1945.

The statistics disclose that there is not much crime of a serious nature in Tobago.

The Supreme Court

The Supreme Court, civil and criminal, is presided over by a Judge of the Supreme Court of Trinidad and Tobago on circuit three times yearly. There were no criminal cases in 1946.

Chapter X: Public Utilities

Electricity

There is no electricity supply in the Island.

Water Supply

At present only a comparatively small part of the Island is served with a pipe-borne water supply.

The intake at Green Hill supplies three service reservoirs situated at different points in the distribution system, which in turn feed the districts. The rest of the Island is supplied with water from wells and springs, and in some cases, rivers. The villages of Belle Garden, Speyside and Charlotteville are supplied with a pipe-borne water supply taken from nearby springs.

The intake at Green Hill is operated by the Department of Hydraulics. This Department delivers water in bulk to the Central Water Distribution Authority, who are the distributing agents. They are the rating body and look after the general administration of the distribution system.

A new dam is being built at Hillsborough which, when completed, will serve many of the districts which are in need of water.

Chapter XI: Communications

The British West Indian Airways operate an air service between Trinidad and Tobago on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays, Saturdays and Sundays, carrying passengers and mails.

The coastal steamers *Trinidad* and *Tobago* carry freight and passengers twice per week from Scarborough and Port of Spain. Once a fortnight one of the coastal steamers makes a trip round the Island loading and unloading freight.

The Trinidad Government Railway (Bus Service), Tobago, began operation on the 1st October, 1944, with six buses, catering to the needs of passengers only on the Plymouth, Les Coteaux and Windward routes.

In the year 1945 a total of 316,129 passengers was carried, the routes having been extended to Charlotteville, Roxborough, Moriah, Bethel, Milford and Patience Hill. In the year 1946, a total number of 306,517 passengers was carried, a decrease as compared with 1945.

The total mileage done by buses for the year 1946 was 213,723 miles.

Efforts are made with a fair degree of success to co-ordinate the arrival and departure of buses with the arrival and departure of the coastal steamers.

As a Transportation Department, the Trinidad Government Railway, Tobago, maintains two trucks which are used mainly for truckage for other Departments, scavenging of the town, transporting meat from the abattoir and conveying the dead (paupers).

The Trinidad Government Railway (Bus Service), Tobago, is also responsible for the carrying of mails to all post offices in the Island wherever the buses travel.

PART V

Chapter I: Geography and Climate

TOBAGO lies between $11^{\circ} 8'$ and $11^{\circ} 21'$ North latitude and $60^{\circ} 30'$ and $60^{\circ} 50'$ West longitude, distance from Barbados 120 miles, from Grenada 75 miles, and from Trinidad 26 miles. It is 26 miles long and $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles at its greatest breadth, and has an area of 116 square miles, or 74,392 acres, of which about 42,000 acres are under cultivation.

The formation of the Island is volcanic. Its physical aspect is irregular and picturesque, with conical hills and ridges, which descend from a common base or dorsal ridge 1,800 ft. high and 18 miles in length.

CLIMATE

The climate in the dry season is delightful. In the wet season, as in all other tropical islands, it is damp and hot. But for six months, say from December to May, it is excellent and healthy. During the months of June and July, malarial fever is prevalent in certain parts of the Island.

The average rainfall for the last five years is 60 inches, and the average mean temperature is 80 degrees in the shade. The rainfall in the windward part of the Island is greater than in the leeward.

Chapter II: History

Tobago was discovered by Columbus in 1498, at which time it was occupied by Caribs. It was visited in 1596 by Captain Keymis, in the *Darling*, and found to be uninhabited. In 1628, a grant of the Island was made by Charles I to the Earl of Pembroke. The Island remained unoccupied until 1632, when 300 Zealanders were sent out by a company of Dutch merchants, who styled it New Walcheren. After a residence of about two years these settlers were all destroyed or expelled by the Indians and Spaniards from Trinidad. In 1641, James Duke of Courland obtained a grant of the Island from Charles I, and in 1642, two vessels arrived with a number of Courlanders, who settled on the north side of the Island. These were followed by a second Dutch company in 1654, who, having effected a compromise with the Courlanders, established themselves on the southern coast; but in 1658 the Courlanders were overpowered by the Dutch, who remained in possession of the whole Island until 1662, when the Dutch company resigned their right to it. In this year Cornelius Lampsons procured Letters Patent from Louis XIV, creating him baron of Tobago and proprietor of the Island under the Crown of France.

In 1664 the grant of the Island to the Duke of Courland was renewed by Charles II. The Dutch refused to recognize the Duke's title, but in 1667 they themselves were compelled by the French Admiral Estras to evacuate the Island, the Dutch Admiral Binks being defeated in Scarborough Bay, whereupon Louis XIV restored the Island to the Duke of Courland who, in 1681, made over his title to a Company of London

Merchants. In 1748, by the Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, the Island was declared neutral; the subjects of all European Powers being at liberty to form settlements or carry on commerce, but not to place garrisons on it. At the peace of 1763, by the Treaty of Paris, Tobago was ceded by France to England in perpetuity.

In 1781, Tobago was captured by the French under the Duke of Bouille, after a most gallant defence by the Colonists. In 1783 it was surrendered by treaty to the French Crown. On 15th April, 1793, it was captured by a British Force under Admiral Lefrey and General Ayler, and was once more restored to the French by the Treaty of Peace in 1802, and again reconquered in 1803 by Commander Hood and General Greenfield, and in 1814 finally ceded in perpetuity to the British Crown.

Tobago continued to keep its old institutions, its House of Assembly, its Legislative Council, its Privy Council and its numerous Law Courts, until 1874, when the House of Assembly was abolished and a one Chamber Legislative Council formed.

The abolition of slavery, the great storm of 1847 when most of the sugar works were damaged, the introduction of beet sugar in Europe, the lack of capital, and many other factors, had by this time resulted in a very depressed state of trade.

Tobago finally became a Crown Colony in 1877, at the request of the Legislative Council, following the disastrous Belmanna Riots at Roxborough, which cost the Colony a good deal of money.

The fall in the price of sugar and the failure of the Matayer system of cane farming, gave the final blow to Tobago's independence, and on January 1st, 1889, the Island was annexed to Trinidad as a joint Colony.

Its financial affairs were run separately by a Financial Board and continued until 1st January, 1899, when economic conditions had deteriorated to such an extent that the Island became a Ward of Trinidad, and the revenue and government of both Islands were merged.

Chapter III: Administration

CONSTITUTION

The Government was formerly administered by a resident administrator, subordinate to the Governor-in-Chief of the Windward Islands at Grenada, and a Legislative Council was established by an Order in Council of the 7th February, 1877, to consist of not less than three persons, designated by Her Majesty.

By an Order in Council of 17th November, 1888, issued under Act 50 and 51 Vict., Chapter 44, Tobago was amalgamated with Trinidad, the name of the new Colony being Trinidad and Tobago. The latter Island was administered by a Commissioner appointed by the Governor of the united colony, who was *ex-officio* a member of the Legislative Council, and one unofficial member of Council represented Tobago. The Commissioner was assisted by a financial board of five members, two nominated by the Governor and three elected. The revenue, expenditure and debt of the Islands remained distinct, but there was entire freedom of com-

mercial intercourse between them, and the laws of Trinidad were, with some specified exceptions, the laws of both.

By an Order in Council of the 20th of October, 1898, the Order in Council of the 17th of November, 1888, was almost entirely revoked, and it was provided that the Island of Tobago should become a ward of the united colony of Trinidad and Tobago; that the revenue, expenditure and debt of Tobago should be merged in those of the united colony; that the debt due from Tobago to Trinidad should be cancelled; that (with some specified exceptions) the laws of Trinidad should operate in Tobago, and those of Tobago cease to operate so far as they conflicted with the laws of Trinidad; that all future ordinances of the Legislature of the Colony should extend to Tobago with the proviso that the Legislature should be able to enact special and local ordinances and regulations applicable to Tobago as distinguished from the rest of the Colony.

This Order in Council was brought into effect from 1st January, 1899, by a proclamation of the Governor issued on 8th December, 1898. The post of Commissioner ceased to exist, and the post of Warden was created.

In July, 1946, Mr. A. P. T. James was elected to represent the Island on the Legislative Council of Trinidad and Tobago.

The Tobago County Council was constituted in October, 1946, and has advisory powers only. The following Councillors were elected:

Parish of St. Andrew	{ Mr. E. Alleyne. Mr. Elder.
Parish of St. Patrick	{ Mr. G. Rowe. Mr. D. George.
Parish of St. David	{ Mr. P. Kerr. Mr. Dick.
Parish of St. Mary	{ Mr. M. Duncan. Mr. J. A. Biggart.
Parish of St. Paul	{ Mr. J. Edwards. Mr. A. Phillips.
Parish of St. George	{ Mr. J. Ferreira. Mr. Smith.
Parish of St. John	{ Mr. A. Alleyne. Mr. G. Moore.

Chapter IV: Weights and Measures

The weights and measures used in the Island are the same as in Trinidad.

Chapter V: Newspapers and Periodicals

The *Trinidad Guardian* and *Port of Spain Gazette* arrive by air and have a wide circulation in the Island.

The *Tobagonian* is a quarterly magazine published locally.

Chapter VI: Bibliography

Nil.

o
C
a
Q
r
M
T

st

It is anticipated that the Series of Colonial Annual Reports will comprise reports on the following Colonies and Protectorates :

ADEN	GIBRALTAR	ST. LUCIA
BAHAMAS	GILBERT AND	ST. VINCENT
BARBADOS	ELlice IS.	SARAWAK
BASUTOLAND	GOLD COAST	SEYCHELLES
BECHUANALAND	GRENADA	SIERRA LEONE
BERMUDA	HONG KONG	SINGAPORE
BRITISH GUIANA	JAMAICA	SOLOMON IS.
BR. HONDURAS	KENYA	PROT.
BRUNEI	LEEWARD IS.	SWAZILAND
CAYMAN ISLANDS	MAURITIUS	TONGA
CYPRUS	MALAYAN UNION	TURKS AND
DOMINICA	NIGERIA	CAICOS IS.
FALKLAND IS.	NORTHERN	TRINIDAD
FIJI	RHODESIA	UGANDA
GAMBIA	NYASALAND	ZANZIBAR
	ST. HELENA	

A standing order for selected Reports or for the complete series will be accepted by any one of the Sales Offices of H.M. Stationery Office at the following addresses: York House, Kingsway, London, W.C.2 (Post Orders: P.O. Box No. 569, London, S.E.1); 13a Castle Street, Edinburgh, 2; 39-41 King Street, Manchester, 2; 1 St. Andrew's Crescent, Cardiff; Tower Lane, Bristol, 1; 80 Chichester Street, Belfast.

A deposit of £2 (two pounds) should accompany standing orders for the complete series.

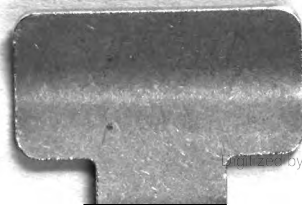


S.O. Code N° 58-1-45-4.

**PHOTOMOUNT
PAMPHLET BINDER**

PAT. NO.
877188

Manufactured by
GAYLORD BROS. Inc.
Syracuse, N. Y.
Stockton, Calif.



UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
wils 1946
317.298 G798t
Great Britain. Colonial Office.
Annual report of Trinidad and Tobago for



3 1951 002 226 268 Z

